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# East Europe Report

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13 MAY 1986

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## STATISTICS PROVIDED ON HARBOR FREIGHT VOLUME

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 31, 14 Mar 86 p 6

["Facts and Figures" report by Press Office, Chairman GDR Council of Ministers]

[Text] Seaports of the GDR

The collectives of the GDR seaports in Rostock, Wismar and Stralsund increased their turnover in 1985 to 25.1 million tons of cargo. In 1980 the figure had been barely 19.3 million tons. In 1986 the turnover of these ports is to be raised to 105.6 percent. The growing demands on foreign trade, in exports as well as imports, determine this high target. Every third ton of cargo is transported by sea and transshipped in seaports.

Fifty-five percent of reciprocal deliveries in trade between the GDR and the USSR are handled by sea alone. In 1985, 8.4 million tons of cargo had to be transported and transshipped. On the basis of plan coordination between the GDR and the USSR, the volume of trade will reach 380 billion marks by 1990, in this context a figure unmatched in the world. Into this dimension is to be fitted the objective of commencing ferry service on a planned basis between the two countries.

The VEB Ports of Rostock, Wismar and Stralsund belong to the VE Marine Traffic and Port Economy Combine. In this combine, formed in 1974, 24,000 people are employed. The more than 7,000 port workers are going all out to meet transport and transshipping requirements punctually and in conformity with quality standards. They vie with one another for an even more rational employment of transshipment technology in order to shorten a ship's throughput time in port.

The foreign trade port of Rostock was put into operation in an official ceremony on 30 April 1960. Tens of thousands of our citizens had contributed in a great many ways to its construction. If in its opening year the port's cargo turnover was barely 1.5 million tons, it had climbed by 1970 to over 10 million tons and nearly doubled by 1985. The collectives working here developed many initiatives to accelerate the port's turnover. At the same time the port was systematically expanded and the most modern transport, transshipment and warehousing techniques were employed.

Rationalized container traffic was expanded according to plan from year to year. In the last five years alone, container transshipment tripled. In 1985



the first section of a specialized container terminal went into operation in the Port of Rostock. The VE Marine Traffic and Port Economy Combine has at its disposal a comprehensive container park, integral to the dockyard, as well as container ships. Between the ports of Rostock and Riga alone, container shipping increased by 15 percent in the year 1985.

The Rostock foreign trade port located on the lower Warnow River includes a surface area of around seven square kilometers and has five docking basins. With its docks stretching a length of 9,000 meters, it offers 36 shipberths. Loading and unloading is handled with high-capacity cranes and other equipment. Mixed cargo, roll-on/roll-off and container ships of up to 30,000 tons capacity, tankers of up to 50,000 tons and bulk cargo freighters of up to 60,000 tons capacity can enter the port. In the municipal port, additional seven berths with a dock length of 800 meters are available for ships of up to 5,000 tons capacity.

To the Port of Rostock belongs one of the GDR's biggest railroad marshalling yards. The port's rail terminal disposes of tracks with a length of 220 kilometers, about the distance from Berlin to Rostock. Around 90 percent of the cargoes coming from or going to the port pass through this terminal.

For faster ship handling and better use of transport, transshipment and warehousing technology, the Rostock people are employing new forms of production management. Thus, for example, a computer system is in use that calculates all capacities needed for cargo and ship handling. Out of it comes a handling program that determines how a ship is to be loaded or unloaded.

In the VEB Port of Wismar, ships with a length of 170 meters, a beam of 23 meters and a draft of about 8 meters can dock at 17 berths. Here, general and bulk cargo are transshipped with the aid of 16 stationary and four mobile cranes and a floating crane.

Special facilities are being created for handling potassium salts in bulk. Potash trains from the southern Harz Mountains, or from Zielitz near Magdeburg, cross the port area into a large unloading facility. Here they are opened by robots and, after unloading, closed up again. In this fashion it has become possible to process 190 to 220 specialized railway cars a day. Then, on kilometers-long conveyor belts, on average a thousand tons of potash an hour arrive at a ship or at the three storage sheds. The whole transshipment and storage procedure is supervised by a dispatcher in a control center.

Wismar is also a transshipment point for timber and rolled steel products. And 25,000 to 30,000 tons of wine, from Algeria, Spain and Greece for example, are also unloaded there.

Mainly smaller ships from countries bordering the Baltic and North Seas are handled by VEB Seaport of Stralsund. There are regular communications with Soviet ports on the Baltic Sea. Fifteen berths are distributed along a dock 1,500 meters long. The greater part of the cargoes is transferred from ship to freightcar or vice versa.

Sodium, gypsum, salt, lignite briquets, glass and fluorospar are the principal export cargoes and cellulose, coal, iron ore, metals and timber the main imports. With the aid of a specialized salt loading facility a transfer capacity of 300 tons an hour has been achieved. By way of Oderhaff and Greifswald Bay the port is connected to the internal waterway network of the GDR. This makes it possible to transfer part of the cargo directly from ship to ship.

## BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH FINLAND--Helsinki, 16 April (ADN)--Economic cooperation between the GDR and Finland has developed dynamically since the meeting between Erich Honecker and Mauno Koivisto. This was noted by the joint government commission for trade between both countries in Helsinki on Wednesday. The partners agreed on measures to intensify and deepen cooperation in the fields of machine construction, electronics and electrical engineering, the chemical industry, agriculture and forestry, science and technology, as well as environmental protection in a protocol and a working plan for 1986-87. They also discussed further opportunities for trade. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1036 GMT 16 Apr 86 LD] /12232

MACHINE-TOOL COMBINE PLANS--At their plenary meeting this afternoon the union shop stewards of the parent enterprise of the 7 October machine-tool combine, Berlin, adopted the new competition program which is based on the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive board and SED Central Committee Politburo member, praised the broad utilization of key technologies in the combine as well as the improved working and living conditions. This year the machine-tool builders want to exceed the net production plan by 4 days' output, increase labor productivity by 1.2 percent, and replace 35.6 percent of its products. High precision combined with modern control systems will continue to guarantee the combine's international competitiveness. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 23 Apr 86 DW] /12232

CARL ZEISS JENA (COMBINE)--In response to the resolution of the 11th SED Congress, the Carl Zeiss Jena Combine has set the standards for the 1986 competition. Its program, which was published today, contains targets like 3 additional days' output in net production, a 1.2-1.5 percent increase in labor productivity in excess of the plan, and an additional production corresponding to 5 days' output of consumer goods. The Zeiss workers attach particular importance to the broad utilization of modern key technologies successfully to struggle for top international positions. That includes measures introduced together with the USSR to produce ultra-highly integrated circuits as well as the start of production of new non-conductor generation ahead of schedule. As a result of numerous developments, 30 percent of the products will be replaced. The combine has announced that optical precision instruments of a high scientific-technological and economic quality will be produced for export trade and for utilization in the GDR economy. [Text] [Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 23 Apr 86 DW] /12232

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## EFFICIENT USE OF REUSABLE ENERGY CITED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 7 Feb 86 pp 2-3

[Article by Minister of the Petroleum Industry Eugen Fercala: "Reusable Energy--Recovery and Efficient Usage"]

[Text] In the process to develop our energy base and to ensure the necessary energy to carry out daily economic activities, the measures taken by consumers to reduce specific consumption as well as to fully recover reusable energy sources and recycle them in the production process are of particular importance. In this way, the necessary prerequisites can be met to include within plan consumption norms, continuity in the supply of these resources and a corresponding decrease in primary energy source requirements.

The contribution of reusable energy resources to the petrochemical industry is significant: in 1985, recovered reusable energy resources (fuels and thermal energy) accounted for about 24 percent of fuel used for energy. Steps have been taken in recent years to increase the quantity of resources recovered and these have led to the recovery of practically all reusable energy resources for which there are cost-efficient recovery technologies. Thus, as a result of these steps, certain equipments have been introduced that have led to important fuel savings. Specifically, we refer to the introduction of gas recovery installations in the gas flare system (such as those at the Pitesti, Borzesti, Brazi and Savinesti petrochemical combines), systems to recover the heat from pure and impure condensations at the Borzesti and Pitesti petrochemical platforms, recovery boilers to use the heat of hot gases from the industrial furnaces at the Brazi, Pitesti, Borzesti, and Teleajen refineries and at other locations, and installations to exploit the heat of high-temperature products. In carrying out these types of activities, we first attacked those resources which had particularly high thermal potential and then we set out to develop the technology to use the available energy resources with lower potential for which there were difficulties in finding a use in industry.

Last year we operated, or finished work on elements, with an annual savings of approximately 110,000 tons of fuel. These include: the recovery of flare gases from the rubber factory and the petrochemical plants at the Brazi petrochemical combine, heat recovery units for gases burned in the pyrolle and dimethyl triphthalate installations at the Pitesti petrochemical combine and recovery of heat from the drainage and hot water of the vulcanizing presses at the Victoria-Floresti, Zalau and Danubiana-Bucharest tire factories.

Numerous activities for recovery and efficient use of reusable energy resources are underway this year as well. For example, work will continue on a number of projects which are in various stages of completion which will lead to a total savings of about 80,000 tons of fuel per year and we will begin work on a number of recovery installations for which the documentation is now being completed. For example, research will continue to find technical and economical solutions for the recovery and use of certain energy sources which present more difficulties in recovery. This is especially true of those in a corrosive work environment.

Particular attention will continue to be given to exploiting reusable energy resources with reduced potential which usually have no utility in the petrochemical industry but which can be used in urban heating. There are two avenues being followed to accomplish this:

- a) Exploiting the heat in water used for cooling by increasing its thermal potential through the use of heat pumps. Such was the case when the synthetic fibre combine at Iasi designed, built and successfully tested 2.5 Gcal/h and 5 Gcal/h absorption heat pumps with lithium bromide. Such pumps have been installed and are working well at the synthetic fibre combine at Iasi and the petrochemical complex at Pitesti. Units with 5 Gcal/h heat pumps will soon be installed at the Curtea de Arges Bioprotein Enterprise. Furthermore, documentation is now underway to install heat pumps at the Savinesti and Cimpulung Muscel synthetic fibre combines and at the Corabia Synthetic Fibre Enterprise either to furnish heat for the technological processes or for heating workers' housing nearby.
- b) Using the heat from high-temperature products of refineries and petrochemical installations to warm the return water from district heating networks. Solutions have been found for this goal for a majority of the petrochemical operations and refineries, and we are in the process of providing funding to use the heat from the flow sheets of the Brazi petrochemical combine, at the Brazi thermoelectric power station. Funding is also being identified to use the heat of high-temperature products from the refinery and petrochemical installations of the Pitesti petrochemical combine for urban heating. At the same time, a number of studies are in the final stages to recapture and utilize the heat of high-temperature products from the Brazi, Ploiesti, Vega and Teleajen refineries and furnish over 10 gigacalories per hour of heat to the Ploiesti municipality. We must point out that in order for us to as quickly as possible finish the work of recapturing reusable energy resources --investments which at the level of the national economy have especially favorable return rates (1-2 years)--elements of the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry must provide more reliable support and ensure prompt delivery of the equipment connected with these investments--pumps, ventilators, heat exchangers and compressors.

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## CHARACTERISTICS OF COAL MINE ROCK BURSTS GIVEN

Bucharest MINE, PETROL SI GAZE in Romanian Vol 12, Dec 85 pp 649-652

[Article by Engineer I. Gaf-Deac of the Lupeni Mining Enterprise: "Ideas on Mining Rock Bursts and Current Understanding of the Phenomenon."]

[Excerpts] The phenomenon of mine shock or rockbursts is not a characteristic of coal deposits in our country, and especially not those of coking coal. Indeed, the regulations "Rules On Work Safety in Mining," have no express mention of this matter. Nonetheless, given that we are undergoing a period of intense expansion--with new mining areas being opened, some at great depths and in very complex geo-tectonic regions--it is possible that this phenomenon will make itself much more obvious. For this reason, a review of the basic information on rockbursts is useful and takes on a distinctly preventative character.

In our country, a characteristic component of this phenomenon emerges through research of the tendency toward gas and rock eruptions, and the primary casual factor is the gas dynamics involved--the pressure in the seam and its gas content--coupled with the extraction technology being employed and the physical and mechanical properties of the deposits and the surrounding rock.

Some measurable parameters have been identified: the degree of desorption, fissuration, seismic activity, the rate of yield and the content and pressure of gasses. These factors correlated to the tectonics of the zone and the depth involved quantify the characteristics of the phenomenon.

Sudden releases of free gas are encountered in the Jiu Valley and at the Anina mine. (2)

Coal effluence--namely the destruction of the deposit and the surrounding rocks--has been noted in the Petrila, Lupeni, Anina, Doman and Secul mines.

In 1956, at the Petrila mine, 60 tons of coal were thrust along an 8-meter natural highwall, together with a migration of methane gas at greater than 5 percent density in a 2,200 meter mineshaft.

At the Lupeni mine in 1961, there was a pronounced thrusting of rock and equipment in the connecting tunnel, the Stefan shaft--shaft No 10, block 3, at the 400 meter level near the 8 and 9 seams.

The first records of methane eruptions date from 1894 and through 1965, there were 39 such events. Most were at the Secul mine (17) and the Doman mine (22). This phenomenon is most likely to occur in seams at depths between 300 and 700 meters.

At the mines in the Jiu Valley basin where they work seams 5 and 13 heavily, there is the opportunity for practical observation of certain characteristics of rock bursts connected with roof control. Here we have the so-called seam roof covers for seam No 5, where shock causes cave-ins, loosening of the ceiling in front of the working face or toward the area being worked and displacement of support and other equipment.

Regarding seam 13, there is the periodic, albeit relatively rare, collapse of the shaft ceiling when generally there are shocks, frequent seal-offs even of the stoping (seam 13, block 7 at the Lupeni mine) and damage to the support structures. Warning signs, noise and the acceleration of roof convergence normally allow enough time for the removal of transport and mining equipment and evacuation of the miners. For seam 13, block 6 at the Lupeni mine, traverse hardwood support posts have been added behind the Fazos mechanical support system, in order for the shocks to be absorbed by the supports.

Also at the Lupeni mine, in seams 8 and 9, block 4, at the 400-440 meter level, the Fazos support equipment encountered a distinctly cyclic pattern of rockbursts between 38 and 42 meters of advancement on strike when--through the sudden collapse of the dome in the area being worked--the support sections thrice collapsed and were knocked out of service and the work height was reduced to .8 to 1 meter at certain points--due to excessive pressure.

In 1975 at the Uricani mine, while doing opening work at the footwall of seam 15, at the 400 meter level, material from the wallface heaved and gas was released. This phenomenon was also observed in 1963 in the tail race of the Corbeni shaft at the Arges hydroelectric complex, where at a depth of 180 meters, approximately 400 cubic meters of material heaved along a 25 meter section.

The study done of this event (3) points out that the process destroying rock and leading to bursts is caused by energy much greater than gravitational force and that the elastic strain energy of the massif is considered the primary factor.

According to G. Calioanu and E. Paki (4), rockburst is not a form of sudden release of methane and coal, but one of the phenomena that can set off such a release. Thus there is the possibility that these phenomena may exist in rock formations with physical and mechanical properties and characteristics such as those in the mining regions of our country.

All of these phenomena are part of a complex process that sets the stage for rockbursts in coal exploration.

Careful study of these manifestations, as well as the recognition of the concept that in the future, as technologies and mining conditions become more complex, the possibility of rockbursts themselves may become reality, mandate that a realistic and practical approach to this problem be launched.

## Conclusions:

Given the consequences of rockbursts, it is imperative that there be more detailed study of the causal factors and manifestations of this phenomenon.

--In our country, exploratory work in new areas with difficult geominig conditions may lead to more frequent encounters with this phenomenon.

--The predictions of and the fight against rockbursts is an area open to research, experimentation and concrete results.

--The understanding of violent releases of minerals and the surrounding rock, their avoidance and activities to counter them have significant economic and technological consequences that lead to increased production in secure working conditions.

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CSO: 2700/117

## ROLE OF RESEARCH IN MODERNIZING MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 6, 25 Mar 86 pp 13-15

/Article by Ion Crisan: "Scientific Research and Modernization of the Machine Building Industry"/

/Text/ Nicolae Ceausescu said, "Let us even further develop the role of scientific and technological research in solving the various problems of improving products and making better use of them. That will indeed enable us to implement the provisions to make Romanian products comparable and competitive with the best on the international markets in 1990 and even to take first place in some fields."

The role of science and technology has been particularly important in the rapid development of Romania's machine building industry, the main bearer as well as pioneer of technical progress in the whole process of building an advanced economy, a process characterized by a pronounced vitality in the period since the Ninth RCP Congress especially.

The rapid development of the machine building industry has been a strategic factor critical to the development of all economic activities, from extracting and processing raw materials to power engineering, agriculture, transportation and construction. Meanwhile this sector has been at the intersection of the most characteristic problems of contemporary technology, resulting in concentration of intensive efforts toward creative engineering and technological research.

The period of the last two decades of all-around progress unprecedented in Romania's history has been powerfully dominated by Nicolae Ceausescu's revolutionary innovating view of the critical importance of scientific research and technical progress in all of the nation's economic and social development. As the party general secretary pointed out at the Ninth Party Congress, "We are living in a period of great revolutionary changes that is also characterized by a technical and scientific revolution of unprecedented scope." The program to develop socialist society and satisfaction of the ever growing needs of the national economy are inseparable from scientific progress and intensified basic and applied research in all sectors."



The basic strategies for the development of Romanian scientific research in the last 20 years have been manifested in correlation of scientific research with production, to expedite the flow of the process of promoting new technology from laboratory to enterprise, and in basing all decisions on economic development upon the long-range programs for all sectors with a major effect upon technical progress, which programs were drafted by scientists jointly with technicians and economists in ministries, economic organs and enterprises.

As regards the machine building industry, its scientific research and technological engineering system, seen as a structured body of composite units (institutes, centers etc.) for design and experimental research, was organized on the basis of the above policies. These institutes and centers actually integrate the whole cycle of assimilation of new products and technologies, from experimenting on laboratory models to construction, testing and approval of the models or manufacturing methods. Their organizational subordination to the respective industrial centrals guarantees immediate and long-range coordination of the institutes' research programs with those for development and diversification of the production capacities, in close correlation with the major aims of development of the national economy as a whole.

#### Rapid Development Based on the Most Advanced Technology

Romanian science and technology have made a major contribution to one of the most important developmental programs in peak sectors for general economic and social progress. We must discuss first of all the National Energy Program, in the course of which the domestic heavy power equipment industry was founded and specially developed thanks to Nicolae Ceausescu's far-sighted thinking. While the first large thermal power assemblies (330 megawatts per unit) were assimilated on the basis of a license, the domestic potential for research and design in this field contributed more and more to the inventories of the nation's power capacities. In the field of hydraulic machinery, the laboratories for hydraulic machines, which were equipped with an effective material base, as well as the Resita and Timisoara specialists' schools soon reached the contemporary performance levels. And as for the steam equipment, domestic research has made considerable progress, doing practically all the planning and development for priority use of lower-grade lignite and bituminous shales with a low caloric content as well as some of the design of equipment for the nuclear-electric power plants.

Domestic research has been and still is deeply involved in production of raw materials. In the field of drilling for and extracting hydrocarbons, the domestically designed equipment for marine drilling installations and for the extraction platforms as well has made a noteworthy contribution. Mechanization of both surface and underground coal extraction presents particularly difficult technical problems because of the peculiarities of the Romanian deposits, and accordingly the research potential for mining equipment has been intensively developed in the last few years.

Transport means must be specially emphasized, particularly production of trucks and tractors. On the basis of the few purchased licenses, the specialized institutes have begun to regularize the manufacturing programs according to a modern plan of modular standardization permitting manufacture of a wide assortment of products with rational restriction of the diversity of parts and components manufactured.

Other programs for priority development, such as those for machine tools, precision machinery and equipment for agricultural mechanization and the food industry, were also based on the predominant contribution of domestic research according to the plan of systems of machines and equipment based on analysis of the inventory requirements as well as the possibilities of sales on foreign markets.

The potential for technological research and engineering was also intensively developed in other characteristic fields of contemporary technology, such as heat engines, computing equipment, industrial electronics, automation systems and elements, aeronautics construction, etc. A major role in these activities was played by the "manufacturing method" institutes specializing in the general technological problems of the machine building industry and the "hot" sectors. The contribution should be emphasized of the researchers and specialists in those fields to development of the systems of manufacturing equipment needed to introduce advanced manufacturing methods and to modernize the enterprises, especially by mechanization and automation.

Machine tools for processing with numerical control came to be used on an increasingly wide scale. Considerable progress is being made in design and production of equipment and systems for foundries, drillings, heat treatments, assembly, metal plating and painting, and other surface treatments. The work done in some priority directions of technological development (automated welding, mechanical processing on automated machines and production lines, automated handling of parts with manipulators and robots, automated assembly etc.) made it possible to organize some new production capacities, with extensive possibilities for sales, both for export and for equipping some new production capacities on a high technical level (for the domestic passenger-car industry, for example).

Moreover the growing confrontation of the Romanian machine building industry with the foreign market demands (in the last few years over 50 percent of the final output of the main assortments in this sector was for export) was a true acid test for scientific research and technological engineering and the source of higher standards of competitiveness, both in the level of performances and in diversification and adjustment to the foreign market demands, to permit a steady gain in economic effectiveness in the present stage and in the future as well. Successful performance of the tasks imposed by this confrontation to a great extent depends on maintenance of a high rate of development and accelerated growth of economic effectiveness.

#### Most Effective Use of New Scientific and Technical Advances

The Congress on Science and Education, meeting at the end of last year at Nicolae Ceausescu's suggestion, eloquently expressed the critical role he assigns science in securing Romania's intensive development in accordance with the decisions of the 13th Party Congress. As he pointed out, "The goals set by the 13th Party Congress call for firm commitment to the new technical-scientific revolution and organization of socioeconomic activity on the basis of the latest scientific and technological advances and human knowledge in general."

For scientific research on machine building, these goals mean a series of tasks both for the sector's contribution to the solution of some key problems of economic development in general and for pronounced development of the domestic

technological potential in both quality and economic effectiveness. Of course the energy problem is still foremost, as regards both expansion of raw material resources and production of equipment to produce electric power. It may be said that the development in the preceding stages of the domestic research potential in this field provides a solid basis for solving all the particular problems of the present period. Among these we note particularly the machine building industry's contribution to production of equipment for nuclear-electric power plants, which calls for solution of some peak technological problems largely pertaining to the sectors producing machinery and equipment, and the problems that must be solved in this field primarily require the highest possible qualitative level. Moreover this highly qualitative demand upon the machine building industry primarily concerns research work, upon which all of Romania's activity critically depends at the present time.

High qualitative standards characterize not only the tasks for implementation of the programs for energy and development of raw material resources but also those for creating new generations of equipment to modernize all industrial sectors, for economic rationalization of transportation, and for practically all the major economic objectives. As Academician Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Education, pointed out in her speech concluding the proceedings of the Congress on Science and Education, "In machine building, which plays an important part in introducing new technology and modernizing the productive forces, research will have to emphasize production of machines, equipment, installations and production lines with fine performances and high productivity. Research must be developed in the field of production of machine tools with numerical control, and the provisions of the program to develop microelectronics, computing equipment and optical and precision machinery and to produce a wide assortment of equipment for complete automation must be carried out precisely."

The heavy emphasis on qualitative development in machine building, as an essential factor for promoting higher quality and intensive throughout the economy, requires guidance of research in this sector toward a series of objectives permitting radical changes in its own structures and production processes.

The efforts to accelerate automation, electronization and robotization of production and other economic activities are important in this respect. In general the "automation-quality" relationship is particularly important today, primarily because the standards of product quality are considerably higher as regards both precision in manufacture and preservation of the products' operating parameters. Moreover, thanks to the intensive development of Romania's machine building industry in the preceding stage, a productive potential has been attained whereby overall mechanization and automation have become predominant factors for growth of labor productivity. It is increasingly clear that under the present conditions in the machine building industry and in other industrial sectors as well there can be no high quality without automation, just as there can be no automation without quality. The quality-automation combination is accordingly a priority aim, the most important part of which is accelerated integration of mechanics with microelectronics and computer technology in the machines produced.

As we know, it was at Nicolae Ceausescu's suggestion that specific, practical measures for scientific organization of the enterprises, production and labor

their modernization, and technical improvement in all sectors were started at the very beginning of this the first year of the new five-year plan. Scientific research and technological development are called upon to make a major contribution to the efforts in this direction being made under the party organs' direct supervision. It is planned to finish by the middle of this year the whole scientific organization of production and labor on the basis of existing equipment and improvement of the various machines and means of labor, so that in the next stages measures will also be taken to provide new machines and equipment, to modernize the machines and equipment, to employ new technologies, and to introduce automation, mechanization and robotization in the sectors that will need them. Nicolae Ceausescu says, "Our experience shows that it is only by using intelligence especially and a sense of responsibility and organization and by modernizing what we have that we can obtain an intensive growth of production, economic effectiveness, productivity in general, and our whole activity."

### Increasingly High Standards

In our times the machine building industry is becoming more and more an industry of systems of machines. It is not a change of name but a functional change with profound structural implications. The shift from making one machine to making a system, corresponding to a leap in productivity, requires the producer to solve a series of problems, and engineering planning and development are essential to that end. As for the scope of planning, it is easy to understand the considerable effort that must go into organizing and equipping research work for the shift from design of mechanisms to that of production lines. In the operation and overall estimate of the quality of a production line, the characteristics of the process and the functions of the control system are far more important than proportioning some parts, for example.

New and more complicated approaches are required when the design of a technological system conforms to the current trends toward flexibility of the products. The automated flexible systems, that can be shifted by reprogramming from one production task to another, are one of the most significant elements of the new industrial revolution and primarily require access to an evolved computer technology. Furthermore they increase the demands upon the mechanical components of the systems, which can be manufactured without great precision in design and production and a constant search for new technical procedures. Special attention should be called to the growing proportion of programs ("software") in the composition of the machines, which also require an "expansion" of the qualifications of the researcher and machine designer.

The confrontation of scientific research with new technologies awaiting integration in current production presents it with particular tasks. Many applications of some recently discovered technologies, some of them used on a relatively small scale in special equipment, may become veritable "technological breakthroughs" when the technological and structural systems needed to introduce or expand them are perfected. We are referring, for example, to the technologies based on lasers or electron beams, which are entering into everyday production technology and better processing of various materials. It is equally necessary to develop studies on surface treatments, both those based on modification of the surface structure of the metal and those producing polymetallic or mixed surface strata. This field of research is being combined very effectively with

studies to introduce some new materials (of the ceramic type, for example) in machine building or to enlarge the assortment of materials (especially compositions), while perfecting some improved methods of forming and processing them. The possibility of designing and making new materials with characteristics suited to the requirements of modern production conditions is an opportunity for a new level of "flexibility" in the planning and design of machines, an opportunity of the greatest importance.

Growing expansion of multiparametric control of production processes and their rationalization by means of electronic computers are common to all these new technologies. While numerical computing equipment used to be used especially for programming and control of operations in the functioning of the machines, the new technologies require simultaneous control of more technological parameters, as well as their rationalization according to various factors entering into the production process.

One of the most important effects of these trends in the evolution of the technologies is the need of promoting multidisciplinary studies and close correlation of technological research on machine building with the other fields of scientific research. Of course it is no longer necessary to point out the importance of the connections of these studies with those in physics, chemistry and mathematics. Structural and technological investigation of the equipment needed for the biotechnological processes is opening up a new field. The gradual integration of the knowledge derived from the new gains of the natural sciences with machine building technology is nothing new, but the rate at which this integration is progressing today is increasingly rapid, and it is planned to accelerate it further. Moreover recent studies based on systemic treatment of technology within the entirety of human activity reveal the need of extending this phenomenon by determining an entirety of relationships between technology and the humanistic sciences. It is increasingly clear that the scientific basis of machine building technology, from the standpoints of creative capacity and speed, motivation in promoting the new, and comparative evaluation of procedures, would stand to gain by an influx of ideas and methods from sociology, psychology, aesthetics, epistemology and semiotics.

Adjustment of scientific research on machine building to these new requirements requires further improvement of this sector's system of technological research and engineering. To that end we consider it most important to improve the research potential so that the highest scientific level will be reached in the selected priority fields, and also to develop the technological engineering capacities in enterprises so that the research findings will be accepted and used promptly in production. For this purpose it would be necessary in the first place to expand and also enhance the scope of research on machine building for purposes of regular assimilation of the knowledge resulting from scientific investigation of the processes for which the machines produced are to equip them (especially in metallurgy and chemistry, prospecting and extraction of raw materials, agriculture, hydraulic engineering constructions and improvements, communications, transportation etc.). The new methods of investigation have a particular part to play, especially computer-assisted research, viewed not only as a means of increasing labor productivity in research and design and of rationalizing the results by many standards, but also as a starting point for expanding flexible automated production and the so-called unassisted production systems, wherein the computer integrates all production, research, design and manufacturing activities.

All the foregoing are courses of action that can provide a broad background for increasingly effective promotion of Romanian research on machine building in the next period for purposes of regular modernization of this field and further enhancement of its contribution to Romania's economic and social progress. As the party general secretary pointed out, "Attainment of the main goal, construction of the fully developed socialist society and the advance toward communism, is possible only on the basis of intensive development of the productive forces and the latest advances of contemporary science and technology."

5186

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## DECLINING LIVING STANDARD: DATA ON AVERAGE FAMILY BUDGET

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 18 Feb 86 pp 9-12

[Article by Radmila Klikovac: "The Plate is Emptying the Pockets"]

[Text] After a number of years, it has been calculated that real personal incomes have "jumped" last year by as much as 1.7 percent. Considering the record inflation, this is undoubtedly a success, but only if one does not dig beyond what is superficial. At any rate, why should we not play a little with the illusion that can be provided by a number that, after all, has a positive designator? In view of the fact that inflation is simplistically measured by and coincides with a rise in prices, most of us have become accustomed to measure our own standard of living with the amount of money that we have earned (does everybody really earn it?), or that we have labored for during our work lives.

Consequently, we should have felt this increased financial strength of ours, and should have been able to implement some of the plans we had been making for a long time. Research and analyses, however, confirm what the average Yugoslav truly feels, namely that his standard of living is lower and lower, that he is leaving more and more money at the stores and receiving fewer and fewer goods, and that he needs much more than the "two hundreds" to meet real expenses, let alone have some left over. This is all the more so because the aforementioned 1.7 percent is highly questionable if one takes into account the much higher number of those employed, both in the economy and outside of it. This allegedly increased power of household budgets will become even more questionable if there should be, as there always have been in the past few years after a nominal increase in personal incomes, new price increases.

A few days ago, up-to-date information has been made public regarding how much money is necessary to maintain a minimum standard of living for the average family in Croatia, in December prices. It is based on information from the Zagreb Institute for Self-Management. According to these data, last December--which was 75.2 percent more expensive than December of 1984 and as far as food prices are concerned 95.2 percent more expensive--a family of four needed 83,638 dinars, which was 1.6 times more than the average personal income at that time.

## Basket Prices

As in most countries, food expenses are the biggest item on household budgets. Views are quite different regarding how much food the average Yugoslav family eats, and how much it costs. According to statistics, for example, last January the family's classic basket of unavoidable expenses which included 28 kilograms of bread and pasta, 38.5 kilograms of vegetables, fruits, and related products, 3.22 kilograms of fats, 28.32 liters or kilograms of milk and dairy products, 42 eggs, approximately 5 kilograms of sugar, spices, and sweets, 13.5 liters of drinks, 30 packages of cigarettes, toiletries, cultural expenses (this included only the daily paper and television subscription), monthly commuting costs, and utilities (rent, electricity, and heating) cost the average family 67,824 dinars. This is 77.54 percent more than a year earlier, when one needed 38,201 dinars to purchase the same goods, and 181.5 percent more than in January 1984 (24,086 dinars).

If one were to analyze what has increased the most during the past year, one would find out that it was sauerkraut, by a record 200 percent, followed by lamb--193 percent, bacon, rice, and drinks; sugar, pastries, fats, cigarettes, and fruits are not far behind. In the two-year period, the greatest increases have been in the cost of transportation, smoking, fruits, oils, fats, and margarine. The absolute record in the basket is however held by drinks, which in the 24 month period became more expensive by as much as 455 percent (wine), followed by corn meal (412 percent), chocolate (410 percent), and walnuts. The group that distinguished itself by three-fold increases is led by Kocani rice (303 percent), sauerkraut (328 percent), lamb (359 percent), and newspapers (300 percent). The next "class" of items whose prices have gone up by more than 200 percent includes pasta, canned and processed vegetables, fresh and dried fruits, canned fish, oil and margarine, milk, crackers, beer, average cigarettes, and urban transportation.

Nutrition experts, however, claim that the amount of food in the statistics basket does not satisfy a family's needs. It is clear that the Institute for Self-Management felt similarly, because it attributed a more varied and abundant menu to the average family: 40.5 kilograms of bread, pasta, rice, and flour, 35.5 kilograms of vegetables, 28 kilograms of fruits, 18.26 kilograms of meat, meat products, fish and fats, 245 liters of milk and cheese, 50 eggs, and 8.5 kilograms of sugar, honey, coffee, tea, crackers, and salt. This also costs more, and so the "basket" of expenses for just the minimum standard of living has reached last December the already mentioned 83,638 dinars. The same combination of items cost 70,362 dinars only three months earlier, in September, 63,566 dinars in June, and 51,542 dinars at the beginning of the year, in January.

## How the Pessimism Grew---

Period	Expected Living Conditions (Households and Percentage)		
	better	equal	worse
1978 vs. 1977	28	57	15
1979 vs. 1978	24	64	12



Period	Expected Living Conditions (Households and Percentage)		
	better	equal	worse
1980 vs. 1979	35	52	13
1981 vs. 1980	20	45	35
1982 vs. 1981	15	49	36
1983 vs. 1982	9	36	55
1984 vs. 1983	9	40	51
1985 vs. 1984	7	30	63

---And How it Was Supported by Reality

Period	Expected Living Conditions		
	better	equal	worse
1982 vs. 1981			
expected	15	49	36
realized	17	44	39
1983 vs. 1982			
expected	9	36	55
realized	10	43	47
1984 vs. 1983			
expected	9	41	50
realized	13	40	47
1985 vs. 1984			
expected	7	30	63

Of course, none of this is real if it is not linked with personal incomes, which indicate that last year's earnings were at the 1968 level, while the standard of living is equal to that from 1974 which was low even for Yugoslavia because the best days were five years later, in 1979. Until last year's halt in the decline of personal incomes, they in reality dropped by 28.4 percent in a mere five-year period. The average purchasing power fell a lot more.

This is best illustrated by comparing last year's prices and wages with those of approximately 17 years ago. At the end of 1968, the average personal income was 862 dinars. For that amount, one could purchase 582 liters of milk, or 63.2 kilograms of pork chops, or 25.3 kilograms of coffee, or a couch for two people. One needed 18 "paychecks" to buy a "Ficha" [Yugoslav FIAT produced under license], 2.7 for a black and white television set, 1.6 for a refrigerator, while rent was 2.16 dinars per square meter, and heating was 1.12 dinars.

At the peak of the standard of living, in that long-ago year 1979, the average wage was almost seven times as great and it amounted to 5928 dinars. Purchasing power was almost doubled: to buy a "Ficha," one needed less than

nine "pay envelopes," for a refrigerator less than three-fourths of a monthly pay, for a television set a little more than a whole paycheck; for a monthly wage, one could at that time purchase 823 liters of milk or 63.2 kilograms of pork. Rents and heating bills were almost equal and they amounted to 6.57 and 6.94 dinars per square meter respectively, and all the later differences increased the proportion of the heating bills.

Last year, the average wage purchased only 418 liters of milk, as much as 168 liters less than in 1968, and only half as much as in 1979; it purchased only 41.5 kilograms of port (35.5 less than in 1979), 10.5 kilograms of coffee, and 590 kilograms of bread (six years earlier, it was 846 kilograms). Heating, which cost 102.67 dinars per square meter, was three times as much as rent (32.17 dinars). A black and white television set once again took two monthly paychecks, a refrigerator one-and-a-half, and a "Ficha" 12.5.

How did we "drift" to all this? The experts say the following: for the most part thanks to earnings outside of regular jobs--part-time work done "quietly" which, for the most part, is not entered into the statistics, the fact that it has become "fashionable" for the city dwellers to also engage in agriculture, and assistance from relatives living in villages or those working abroad. At the same time, the social standard has undoubtedly helped in part to preserve the standard of living, especially through social assistance, health insurance, and education. Had it not been for this, the standard of living would certainly have fallen by more than the pedantically calculated 13 percent in comparison with the "golden" year 1979.

It seems that we have "slid back" drastically in a mere five years. How long will we need to return to the red line, let alone exceed it? It is said that it is much easier to lose than to gain, and it is clear that the majority of Yugoslavs feel the same way. Forty percent of those polled believe that the standard of living will improve, but not in the next few years, while every tenth individual thinks that this will happen only in the next millenium. In spite of assurance from the federal government that inflation will be cut in half this year, 36 percent of the population feels that it will be even greater than last year.

#### The Impetus of Inflation

Such pessimism has many causes, and one of the more important ones is certainly skepticism regarding future measures, because many of the past ones have for the most part not accomplished anything significant; also a system of remuneration that does not encourage better work performance and, finally, the prices. As many as 61 percent of those employed claim that their personal incomes do not encourage them to work better. In the past five-year period we have planned a 2 percent increase in productivity, and it has turned out that productivity decreased by that much. More than half of the workers are still working one shift, the actual working day is only five to six hours, sometimes less than four. We have managed, through a combination of holidays and weekends, to reduce the year to 200 working days, etc. It is clear to everybody that there is a great deal of reserve in productivity and that, without increasing it, there can be no curbing of inflation or increase in the standard of living.

Milos Sindjic, the director of the Federal Institute for Planning, said a few days ago that it was essential that in every case those who work more should earn more, and that this differentiation should be implemented in a resolute manner. To that, we would like to add the remarks by Dr Ljubomir Madjar, a professor at the Belgrade Economics Faculty: "I do not agree with the assertion that Yugoslavs are not good workers. Something else is the matter. There are huge differences in pay among equal jobs requiring the same qualifications, but in different factories. This is not justified, the workers are aware of this and they are therefore losing the motivation for greater, better, and more effective production. The profit is therefore realized only through prices. This later comes back like a boomerang."

Speaking of prices, what can we expect? The January increase of 7.5 percent was, to tell the truth, less than some of the black prognoses that foresaw a 10 percent inflation rate at the beginning of 1986 (reportedly because of trade margins which, in comparison with the producers' increases in prices, turned out to be a mere trifle). This increase was, however, also much greater than what was hoped for by the state "creators," according to whom the monthly increases should be 3 percent. Consequently, more than a fifth of the quota has been used up.

A second element that has to be found in this year's prices is the net nominal income paid each worker. In December 1985, this income was on the average 40 percent greater than the average for all of 1985, which means an increase in the cost of doing business. Prices will also increase because of interest on credits, even if the interest rate were to decrease. This is because a 50 percent increase in the total amount of loans is expected. Included in the prices will be (again) a part of the uncovered differences in currency rates, and constantly growing losses. All of this will lead to a new increase in nominal personal incomes. They will in turn contribute to the increased costs of doing business, and therefore also to higher prices which, as a rule, grow at a faster rate than "wages." This has been proven by the fall, in the past five years, of real personal incomes. One thing, however, is certain: at least until now, personal incomes have not been a cause of inflation.

Considering all this, how will the standard of living fare? As usual, we have talked about the average family, which has been defined in various ways, we have skipped over the cost of "free education," we have placed in one "basket" things like clothing, shoes and household repairs, and into another "vices" like smoking and using a private automobile; not to mention a piece of furniture or an electric appliance that could force a family into absolute illiquidity. We have not mentioned the significant difference in the standard of living among those employed in various parts of the country. In that regard, in some republics and provinces the real growth in personal incomes has been significant (in November, in Slovenia and Kosovo it was almost 10 percent), while in others it is falling (in Macedonia by 4.7, in Vojvodina by 2.9, and in Croatia by 0.6 percent). For the most part, the rule is that personal incomes have increased more than the average in those areas in which this was happening even before last year, and viceversa; those who were below average before 1985 stayed there. The same is true regarding different activities and branches [of the economy]. Let

us only add that last year we once again purchased less than the year before, by 3 percent, and we did not save any more money. This leads one to the conclusion that the cost of living has used all of our money and that many things will have to be resolved in order to achieve a lasting increase in personal incomes (some say that it was only 0.9 percent, while according to others it was as much as 1.7 percent).

#### Reasons for the Low Standard of Living

expensive food (75 percent of those polled)

decrease in real personal incomes (74 percent)

expensive industrial products (63 percent)

impossibility of getting a job (42 percent)

impossibility of earning more (36 percent)

impossibility of earning additional income (25 percent)

[Boxed article p 12 by economist Sonja Sirotic: "Motivation is Necessary"]

Each household lives in a kind of its own micro-world, with its own habits. For that reason, it is difficult to discuss the standard of living of the average family, says economist Sonja Sirotic, chief planner at the Zagreb Center for Market Research. The question is, who is part of the family, how many members are working, do they live in the city or in a village, and, if they live in an urban environment, are they from a suburb or downtown, because the costs differ. A privileged or subordinate position is vitally influenced by whether the apartment is free (given by society or inherited) or purchased, because it is necessary to work 15 years for the average, two-room apartment. This is just for the mere roof over one's head, not counting any other expenses.

For years, the Center for Market Research has been conducting OMNIBUS polls every three months which, among other things, provide a picture of how households view their own living conditions, the adequacy of their incomes; if the incomes are not adequate, in which areas they are most wanting, where they try to economize the most, and what things people give up.

It was noted that between 1978 and 1985 the number of households expecting better living conditions had decreased from 28 to only 7 percent, that at the same time pessimism had increased considerably, so that as many as 63 percent of the households expected a deterioration of living conditions, instead of the 15 percent in 1978. Is this really a pessimistic way of looking at things? It would seem that it is more realistic than pessimistic, because while two years ago every tenth household felt that its income was sufficient to meet all the major expenses, last year half as many felt that way, 5 percent or every 20th household. Among those who are being deprived more and more, as many as one third feel that their incomes should be 50 percent greater. The lack of money is felt most widely as far as food is

concerned, among 72 percent of the families, energy expenses (71 percent), and clothing and shoes (67 percent), i.e. the most important categories associated with the standard of living. If that is the case, it would be logical to ask were economizing is attempted. Last year, plans associated with the purchase of clothing and shoes were most often revised, in 41 percent of the households, while 36 percent of the households tried to reduce expenses associated with utilities (?!), 27 percent are using their private automobiles less frequently, and as much as every eighth family purchased less food. This last fact is the most worrisome, because it is unnecessary to stress that it means a deterioration in nutrition. During the eight years that surveys were conducted, 42 percent of the households decreased their consumption of fresh meat, 27 percent decreased their consumption of poultry, 13 percent milk, 38 percent of the families drink less coffee; hygiene has also suffered because 14 percent less soap and detergent are being consumed. Also, 29 percent of the families are buying newspapers and magazines less frequently. It is especially important that, regarding planned measures of economizing in order to make ends meet, 30 percent of the households are not planning any at all. This cannot by any means be explained away as wastefulness; rather, it is an instance of their having exhausted all internal reserves.

These data indicate that, on the one hand, there is clear pessimism regarding expectations of living conditions and the standard of living and, on the other, there are facts indicating that such a dark view of things is not without foundation, says S. Sirotic. Still, this does not mean that there is no way out, but it can be reached only through joint efforts. They [the workers] have to be motivated today, if we want to show results tomorrow. A person who is permanently deprived of a number of products (through shortages, poor supplies, etc.), whose standard of living is permanently eroding, who is forced to devote energy to supplementary sources of income, in whose labor organization there is a strong tendency to level personal incomes which are very low to boot; such a person has no motivation to respond to appeals for greater productivity and discipline. It is necessary to prepare systemic solutions that would place a real and not simply a declarative value on the results of work and which would resolve a manner of other problems that the worker encounters in the afternoon and "brings" to the job with him in the morning, including such banal ones as the (lack of) functioning of the public transportation system. It is not immaterial how long it takes one to travel to the job and back home. There are many unnecessary sources of dissatisfaction, and sometimes people are on the verge of losing confidence. An example of this was the increase of consumption in January, caused by a fear of even higher prices. On the other hand, however, there is also the fact that the workers should understand that they have not earned their wage simply by entering their labor organization, that they should honestly earn the guaranteed part of their wages, and that the additional part is the reward for further endeavors, abilities, productivity, etc.

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## DATA, NEW LAWS ON OWNERS, WORKERS IN PRIVATE SECTOR

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Mar 86 p 15

[Article by V. Karakasevic: "Agreement on What Has Been Agreed Upon"]

[Text] This year in Yugoslavia, an agreement among the executive councils of the republics and provinces will be adopted on uniform regulation of the conditions and methods for the conduct of independent personal labor with means owned by citizens, contract OURs [Organizations of Associated Labor], and association in cooperatives. It will be one more document trying to eliminate the visible and invisible obstacles to the development of small business, obstacles that arise from the unequal position of the owners of private shops in the individual regions.

That private owner, who now, according to this agreement, would for the first time receive the official title of independent businessman, has during the last few years assumed a role, at least in development studies and documents, that no one in Yugoslavia could have hoped for until recently. Specifically, it is expected that his shop and business will supplement the structural gaps and omissions in national economic development, and that for the most part he will independently finance the supplemental programs for that development. It is difficult to say whether economic calculations and comparisons with the more successful ones in the immediate and more distant economic vicinity, or the impossibility of solving the problem of increasingly greater employment, contributed more to this. (In the final analysis, these are elements in the same calculation.) The fact is, however, that in a short time we have adopted thousands and thousands of pages of social agreements, accords, resolutions, and legal and other regulations -- all of which together was supposed to constitute support for small business, including encouragement for the more rapid opening of private shops and employment in them. Significant shifts in the development of these activities did not occur, however, and so it constantly seems to many people that the true crucial document has not yet been adopted, and new agreements, new regulations, are considered and adopted.

#### Law or Agreement

The text of the new agreement was drawn up by a working group of the Board for Monitoring the Implementation of the Social Agreement on the Development of Small Business in the SFRY, which operates under the Federal Committee for

Energy and Industry. At a joint meeting, the members of the Committee and the Board discussed the text of the future agreement, as well as the recommendations that the FEC [Federal Executive Council] recently received from the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia [SAWPY], in order to pass a separate law on small business at the national level and to make substantive changes in and additions to the current Social Agreement on the Development of Small Business in the SFRY. These proposals have so far not received any support. It was felt that there is no need or legal basis for passing a new law, and that another federal agreement of the executive councils will be enough for settling and equalizing conditions and relations in small business.

The solid documentation for the discussion at the meeting, and for the upcoming broader discussions, was the Report on the Implementation of the Conclusions of the SFRY Assembly on Achieving More Rapid Development of Small Business in accordance with the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. During March the report will be discussed by the FEC, and it will serve as a basis for the discussion in the Council of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, when the "Problems of the Development of Small Business" are on the agenda in September.

The general conclusion is that the changes in the development of small business have been negligible, and that the results are modest. The growth rate of the social product of small business was 3.3 percent annually during the period from 1981 to 1985, compared to 0.7 percent for the overall economy and 2.5 percent for industrial production. During that time, employment in small business grew at a rate of 3.3 percent, and in the overall economy at a rate of 2.4 percent. In the private sector of small business, the social product grew by 4 percent annually, and in the socialized sector, by 2.9 percent. About 544,000 workers were employed in all organizational forms of small business at the end of 1984 (together with the owners of independent shops), which is about 10 percent of the total employed in Yugoslavia. For the sake of comparison, in Italy 59 percent of those employed work for firms with fewer than 100 workers. Otherwise, the socialized sector has 35.5 percent of the total number of people employed in small business in Yugoslavia, and the private sector, 64.5 percent. In 1984, the social product of small business was about 5.5 percent of the total social product of the economy, which is virtually the same as several years ago.

#### What Kind of Law

The data indicate that from 1980 to the end of 1984, the number of small business work organizations in the socialized sector increased by only 0.1 percent, while the number of workers in it declined by close to 2 percent.

According to the assessment that extends throughout the whole Report, the low level of development of small business, particularly the sector of personal labor, is usually a consequence of ideological hesitation or open resistance in the sociopolitical communities (mostly the opstinas) and the large economic systems.

In 1984, the number of handicraft shops per 10,000 inhabitants was 66 in Yugoslavia, 47 in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 26 in Montenegro, 70 in Croatia, 65 in Macedonia, 134 in Slovenia, and 61 in Serbia (67 in Serbia proper, 35 in Kosovo, and 65 in Vojvodina).

In spite of five years of mutual persuasion, the main problem in the development of small business can still be reduced to ideological obstacles, and the resistance that results from them. Consequently, the Yugoslav law on small business that some people are advocating should perhaps apply only to the obligations of state agencies concerning the exercising of citizens' rights in this area.

Private Sector in Small Business in the SFRY

Industries	1980		1984			
	Owners	Workers	Owners	Index	Workers	Index
Total	189,145	92,036	231,240	122.3	119,378	129.7
Transportation	42,453	779	57,423	135.3	918	117.8
Trade	854	164	2,303	270.0	689	420.1
Hotels	14,939	17,552	20,887	139.8	26,125	148.8
Handicrafts	130,899	73,541	150,627	115.1	91,646	124.6

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## EFFECTS OF MILITARY PRODUCTION IN INDUSTRY

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar 86 pp 22-23

[Interview with Velimir Radivojevic, chairman of the Community of the Armament and Military Equipment Industry, by Slobodan Pejovic; date and place of interview not specified: "Effects of Special-Purpose Expenditures"]

[Text] By the nature of things, an army is a national expense. This makes the issue of the efficiency of the Yugoslav defense industry, and of its overall activities, even more important. Furthermore, efficiency does not just consist of the greater or lesser ability of this sector to utilize what has been invested most appropriately. The road to greater efficiency is through the overall possibility of the additional and timely use of the technical, technological, and production achievements attained in the defense industry. This topic is discussed very little in our country, and when it is mentioned, the accounts are isolated ones and as a rule illuminate only the final technical effect, and not the developmental and economic side of that effect. It was with the primary intention of raising this subject that we sought an interlocutor at the Community of the Armament and Military Equipment Industry. Velimir Radivojevic, the chairman of the Community, was the one our journalist Slobodan Pejovic spoke with. We are publishing the conversation as edited by our journalist.

[Question] Journalists oriented toward monitoring the systems and measures of economic policy as viewed from the angle of an individual economic entity often encounter the answer that this is something different, but it actually is a question of production for the needs of the Army. It seems, however, that this "something different" is to a great extent only an integral part of overall economic activity, but even what is not of a strategic nature is covered by special characteristics. People almost do not even know how the production of armament and military equipment is organized, so that would be the question to start with.

[Answer] You are right, and therefore it should be emphasized that the defense industry is an integral part of the Yugoslav economy, and in regard to the rights and means of labor, does not differ in any respect from the rest of the economy. Consequently, all the regulations and laws that apply to other organizations of associated labor also apply to it. For the sake of understanding, however, one should be aware that an organization in the

defense industry is set up according to a special law that is primarily oriented toward ensuring a uniform system of operation and fulfilling a special social interest in the area of the production of armament and military equipment, but this special nature is consistent with the Law on Associated Labor and with the other documents that apply to other economic organizations. The effect of this special nature is directed toward organizing the producers of special-purpose products into the INVOJ [Armament and Military Equipment Industry] Community, which, with the status of a General Association, is an integral part of the Economic Chamber, but also through the fact that it represents the producers, united through self-management, before the sociopolitical communities and the economic associations. For the sake of understanding, I would also say that the organizations of associated labor that are obligatorily associated in the INVOJ Community are those which the Federal Executive Council has designated as producers of special-purpose equipment, but also certain organizations that meet previously established criteria.

The number of organizations of associated labor assembled in the Community is in any case not small, but one should not think that the entire production and development of armament and military equipment take place only within the framework of these organizations. The number of those which are not members of the Community but work for the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] is even much larger, and all of them, to a greater or lesser extent, constitute the Yugoslav defense industry.

[Question] What is the difference between someone having to join the Community and not having to?

[Answer] The general principle or approach is that the entire Yugoslav scientific and production potential should be utilized for the development and production of armament, naturally in accordance with the requirements and material capabilities. One must, however, take into account the fact that this type of production has several specific features and that it requires a considerable degree of mutual linkage and organization among those who are responsible for the production. This specific nature consists of the complete coordination of development and production, including the joint establishment of the program orientation and adherence to the principle of optimal utilization of the potential available to the economy as a whole.

This last observation means that if the conditions exist for production in this area at any organization outside the Community, we will try to use that potential. In concrete terms this means that facilities that already exist in the country and can be used successfully are not built for the needs of the defense industry. After all, in many cases this would not be possible, since the Army's approach does not just consist of wanting the final product; instead, it proceeds on the basis that it must have the complete production structure resolved in terms of development and production, from the raw materials to the final product. In this respect, the Army is involved as much as possible in all phases of the production process.

[Question] When this conversation was agreed upon, it was stated that EKONOMSKA POLITIKA would also examine the defense industry from the angle of

how what at first appears to be an expense is afterwards transformed into an opportunity for earnings. It would therefore be useful to clarify the extent to which what is developed and mastered as production in the military sector is later applied in what we might call the civilian part of the industry.

[Answer] First of all, in connection with that term -- expensive Army -- I would like to say that the Army is financed within the limits of the country's overall capabilities, and that some comparisons with others show that in this regard the YPA's demands are fairly modest. This has been clearly stated in the Federal Assembly, and it is known how large these allocations are now, while previously they were lower in relation to the social product.

And now this question of how large the feedback effects are. It is very difficult to assess the material contribution of military production to industry overall, since there are a very large number of technologies that were developed for the needs of the defense industry, and which in various ways are available to or even influence the rest of the economy. I am thinking here of new materials, components, technological processes, and also the broad area of testing and research, the use of equipment that was originally developed for the needs of the defense industry. All of this will perhaps be somewhat clearer if we proceed from the fact that the orientation of the YPA and of society as a whole is to control the development and production of armament and military equipment.

So far the following has been achieved in this regard: of the total number of items that constitute special-purpose production, 90 percent have been fully covered by domestic solutions. The remaining 10 percent are a consequence of various forms of cooperation with foreign countries, primarily through licenses. As a rule, there is no reason at all why what has been mastered in terms of development and production for the needs of the defense industry cannot be used more widely. Materials that previously had strategic importance are used today in consumer products, which in any case are not produced by the defense industry.

Currently the development of composite materials with carbon fibers, and the development of some other unique materials, are very interesting, and it is logical that this development at first has been restricted to the needs of the defense industry, but it is quite certain that these materials will appear in everyday use tomorrow. Everything depends on the extent to which other production is capable of basing its production programs on these materials, and the extent to which it is capable of verifying this in the market.

I am intentionally dwelling on this part of the work that is done for the needs of the defense industry, since the Army's approach does not just consist of developing the final products of military equipment, but also implies the entire development.

[Question] Metals and chemicals are the basis of the defense industry, and both of these sectors are considered our strong side. What are the possibilities for these industries to offer their solutions to the Army?

[Answer] It must be stated that the control of development tasks for the needs of the defense industry definitely lies with the SSNO [Federal Secretariat for National Defense]. But since you have already mentioned metals, I can say that all Yugoslav steelworks are included in the development and production processes for the needs of special-purpose production. It has not been unusual for the steelworks and other industries to offer their own solutions, and there have been cases in which we dropped the planned purchase of a license because domestic factories offered their own technology and their own solution. Firms that are capable of offering such solutions can be classified as being at the very top of world technology, since it is well known that armament and military equipment products throughout the world, and in Yugoslavia as well, are really the technical and technological peak.

[Question] The whole world knows that the defense industry is a successful exporter. What does successful mean?

[Answer] Special-purpose production in Yugoslavia is at such a solid level quality-wise and with respect to being up-to-date that it is achieving significant results in exports. Furthermore, this is not just a question of overall exports, but also a definitely positive foreign trade balance in this sector. The ratio is 4:1 in favor of exports. You can see for yourself that the foreign trade approach of the defense industry is very attractive, and what I would like to add is that this approach ensures continuity in development, since at any given moment it is necessary to ensure overall competitiveness. Not infrequently, the development of certain military products is determined precisely in accordance with export demands. Specifically, if it is felt that export possibilities exist for some product, then the possibility of the maximum adaptation of that product to the future purchaser is also investigated. You should know that in the development of special-purpose products, we proceed from the defensive nature of our concept of the armed struggle, and so our armament and military equipment are subordinated to this. If it is felt that a product conceived in accordance with these preconditions has export chances, then it is put into production with modifications that might be of interest to other buyers.

Since we are already speaking of exports, I assure you that we could sell more than we do, since we have things to offer. But we do not sell arms to everyone who wants to buy them. We sell exclusively for defensive purposes, and our arms export policy is directly subordinated to the interests of the country as a whole and its foreign policy.

[Question] You are talking about the high technological level of the defense industry and its price in international trade. Just so we can be more specific, there is the example of submarines, in which we are one of just a few countries with their own submarines. If military production is an integral part of the whole economy, which is not really characterized by too much efficiency, what is the advantage of working for the Army?

[Answer] Many people think, and I am afraid you are proceeding on that basis, that working for the Army means having higher prices, more money for development and investments. The data indicate that the defense industry, as far as prices are concerned, is at the same level as or below price increases

in the rest of the economy. This observation is based on data from the last 10 years. I do not know how appropriate it is to emphasize that last year this increase was about 10 percent lower than the increase in prices in the rest of the economy. I am not stressing this fact as a special advantage, since it jeopardizes the possibility of involvement in expanding the material basis of labor, but rather presenting it as a fact that is at the same time a confirmation of the overall financial capabilities of our country.

The price of products, however, is one factor in working in this business. For each of our organizations, working for the Army means a certain security, long-term arrangements, and stability, naturally provided that what it does represents the top with respect to being up-to-date, quality, and deadlines. Under such conditions, development can also be viewed in the long term. Also associated with this is security with respect to the Army's providing part of the financing, which becomes a basis for obtaining funds from the republic and the banks. Naturally, OURs [Organizations of Associated Labor] must provide a significant portion of the funds from their own business results. This is a definite advantage, although these funds are not invested irrecoverably, but rather in accordance with the relations prevailing in society.

The main advantages, in my opinion, come as a result of the concentration of the overall potential -- from personnel, development, and financial, to production ones, where there is no unnecessary overlapping in any respect. The rules of the game are clearly established, and in this regard we meet with each other more, and analyze and guide the situation. On the other hand, there is an attempt to make maximum use of what has been invested in personnel and equipment. I must emphasize that certain relationships exist here that are not characteristic of other organizations of associated labor, and which entail more mutual coordination and mutual fulfillment of obligations. This is a result of the circumstance that only a small number of organizations in this area of the economy have the status of final producers. There is a much larger number of those which are subcontractors, and that requires more mutual synchronization. The result of this is that contractual obligations are almost completely fulfilled.

[Question] You are leaving us the possibility of interpreting the synchronization you are discussing as meaning that there is no joking with the Army.

[Answer] There is no question of coercion of any type, aside from economic. Someone who continually does not fulfill his obligations can count on a reexamination and a redirection of his program orientation. Clear principles have been established that only what has been fully completed is paid for. No one can assert a right to collect payment for partially completed products, unless this is specially agreed upon because of the nature of the product. Acceptance of an obligation also means the inevitability of fulfilling it. "Objective circumstances" may be understood, but not accepted in place of the product.

[Question] What if he really was not able to do it, for instance, because materials arrived late?

[Answer] That also happens, but ZINVOJ [the INVOJ Community], the SSNO authorities, and the OURs try to resolve matters before undesirable consequences occur. This possibility of being able to view development and production in the long term, on one hand, and the possibility of mutual synchronization, on the other, ensure that objective reasons for failure to fulfill a contract are reduced to the minimum.

[Question] There are current ideas about the organization of production that does not have any significant chances without the Army as a buyer. We are bringing this up because there are frequently disagreements among us in connection with investments in the kind of production that already exists. Some consider such steps desirable and a prerequisite for greater competitiveness, while others assert that there cannot be any competition, and that instead such facilities will mean closing the market for the present producer if he does not happen to be from that republic or province.

[Answer] The first principle is not to build facilities for the needs of special-purpose production if such facilities already exist and are successfully fulfilling their contractual obligations. Investments are not made when it is possible to utilize the existing overall Yugoslav facilities for new products as well. If it is necessary to build new factories, then all the circumstances characteristic of this type of production are taken into account, naturally including regional distribution.

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## BRIEFS

MESSNER MEETS EX-SERVICEMEN--Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met with the leaders of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] led by Professor Henry Jablonski, chairman of the Central Council, and by General Jozef Kaminski, chairman of the ZBOWID Central Board. Problems affecting ex-servicemen were raised and they also discussed the state of fulfillment of the seventh ZBOWID congress resolutions. Taking part in the meeting was Stanislaw Gembala, minister of labor, wages and social affairs, and Mieczyslaw Grudzien, head of the ex-servicemens' department. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 86 LD]

POLITICAL CHIEF MEETS SOLDIERS--Another class of soldiers ends its military service. Today the best soldiers had a meeting with the chief of the main Political Directorate of the Polish Army. During the meeting with General Tadeusz Szacilo, chief of the main Political Directorate of the Polish Army, the soldiers, many of them party members or candidate members, shared their experience of their 2 or 3-year service. The best soldiers were given congratulation addresses from the leadership of the main Political Directorate of the Polish Army. The participants in the meeting also toured Warsaw. [No video available] [Excerpts] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Apr 86 LD]

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## REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES, SPEECHES AT 13TH BCP CONGRESS

## Defense Minister Greets Congress

AU021359 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 1 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by "Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense": "Greetings, Congress!"]

[Text] The 13th BCP Congress begins tomorrow.

It will take place at a time marked by radical changes. A time when the comprehensive reconstruction of our society along the lines of the modern scientific-technical revolution begins, and when this revolution's top achievements are being incorporated in the foundations of the basis and superstructure of society.

The great theoretical activity of the BCP Central Committee and its general secretary Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally clarified the theoretical and outlined the practical roads of introducing the developed socialist society. The decisions of the BCP Central Committee February and March 1985, and January 1986 plenums, as well as the memorandums of Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the style and methods of work and on liquidating the negative phenomena in our life are stages in that activity.

The theory and practice of perfecting developed socialism were successfully enriched by the work and decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

It is upon these theoretical elaborations and practical conclusions that the work of our 13th Congress will take place. It will review the work done after the 12th BCP Congress and will mark the prospects of developing the country during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, and the main trends until the year 2000.

The basis tasks which will be posed for the next period are already known by our society. They are included in the Draft Theses of the BCP on the Party Work and on the Social, Economic, and Cultural Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period (1986-1990), and Until the Year of 2000, which for 40 days already are being discussed by the people.



The draft theses envisage that until the end of the century a drastic change in the country's technical renewal and reequipment is to take place and that a new material-technical basis with a new structure and quality corresponding to the top achievements of the scientific-technical revolution is to be created. In this basis, the social productivity of labor is to increase 2-2.5 times in comparison with 1985, and in the strategic branches 3-4 times. National income is to double.

The development of science and scientific-technical progress, and the accelerated introduction of technical achievements into social life will be the basis of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. It will give priority to developing these branches which are the carriers of the scientific-technical progress. Thus for example, if it is envisaged that the total volume of industrial production must increase 25-30 percent, production of machine-building will increase 50 percent; of electronic-calculating equipment, 2 times; of micro-processing equipment, 2.5 times; and of industrial robots, 3 times. The great tasks which the congress will pose to the party and the country, became possible thanks to the historical successes reached after the 1944 people's victory, and especially after the April 1956 BCP Central Committee plenum. Thus, in comparison with 1939, during 1984 total industrial production increased 89 times; production of electrical and thermal energy, 76 times; that of machine-building, 1,804 times; and of the chemical industry, 780 times. Agriculture renders three times more produce.

Our society underwent a real blossoming after the BCP Central Committee April plenum, whose 30th anniversary we shall mark during these spring days.

During these 30 years the national income increased 7.8 times; the basic funds 8 times; and the social productivity of labor, 8.4 times. Industrial production increased 14 times. Machine-building, which increased 61 times, the chemical industry, which increased 55 times, and so forth have developed with an accelerated pace. From 4.1 million tons in the period 1953-1957, the average annual production of grain reached 8.4 million tons on the period 1981-1985. The real income per capita of the population increased 4.8 times, and social consumption funds 14 times.

Many more numbers can be cited which testify to the dynamic development of the country under the beneficial April breeze; however, those mentioned should suffice to see what a Marxist-Leninist party, released from the harmful chains of the personality cult which is alien to it, and a people led by such a party can achieve.

The Bulgarian Communists are greeting the 13th BCP Congress which starts tomorrow with a sense of pride at what has been achieved, and dissatisfaction with what has been missed. The entire working people greets the congress with a sense of gratitude to its party, and a sense of confidence that the congress will reveal new horizons before our bold hopes.

The soldiers and commanders of the Bulgarian People's Army await the work of the 13th BCP Congress with filial gratitude toward the party-leader. They are confident that its decisions will facilitate the further development and strengthening of the country's armed forces.

The Bulgarian People's Army is a child of the socialist revolution--it was born and developed under the leadership and maternal wing of the BCP. It strengthened together with the country. The exceptionally favorable new situation created after the historic April plenum was reflected in the army in the same manner in which it was reflected in the entire country. The economic strengthening of the motherland was accompanied by the strengthening of its army. This is completely natural. If I pointed out before that during the last 30 years the national income has increased almost 8 times, it also means that the country's possibilities of arming, supplying, and maintaining the army have also increased by the same proportion. Really, during these 30 years under the leadership of the BCP Central Committee the Bulgarian People's Army fundamentally rearmed. Now the various kinds of armed forces and types of troops have at their disposal the most modern arms and combat equipment, the last word of the military-technical revolution. The firearms have a great firing rate. The artillery systems are of a long-range character and have exceptional precision. The tanks and armored vehicles have a high degree of maneuverability and great firing power. Our combat airplanes fly at supersonic speed. The troops of the anti-aircraft forces have at their disposal modern anti-aircraft missile systems, while the radiolocating-technical troops are armed with electronic equipment which can "see" every small part of our sky day and night. Our navy disposes of fast and powerfully armed vessels, capable of defending the motherland's sea borders.

The mechanization of the troops increased their ability to maneuver, and increased their fire power many times.

Now the possibilities of the ground troops, the troops of the anti-aircraft forces and the air force, and the troops of the navy are much, much greater than in 1956.

The power of every army, and first of all of a socialist army, is determined not only by the quantity and quality of arms and combat equipment, but also by the quality of the personnel. The hands into which the arms and equipment have been entrusted, and the "quality" of the personnel are issues of great importance. During the past years of socialist construction our people's education, political training, and culture increased very much. The modern Bulgarian is not the Bulgarian of 1944. This is reflected favorably in the army's personnel. Now our officer corps is highly trained. Let me compare just one factor: if in 1955 only 17.4 percent of the officers had higher (military or civilian) education, then this percentage has now reached 84.5. The army created its own scientific potential. It has its own institutes, higher schools, doctors, candidates of science, professors, and

docents. After the February 1985 BCP Central Committee plenum serious work was conducted to streamline the army's scientific potential, tuning it to the wave of the scientific-technical revolution, and actively incorporating it in developing scientific-technical progress and introducing the latest achievements of military science and technology into the troops' practice.

Now, on the eve of the congress, we can report that the commanding personnel of the Bulgarian People's Army, closely rallies around the Central Committee, and loyal to the Leninist April line of the party, consistently implements its policy, masters and applies military science and art, skillfully leads, trains, and educates the soldiers, and prepares them, if necessary, to implement the tasks connected with defending our socialist motherland.

There were times when the army organized and activated courses to combat illiteracy. Now 88 percent of regular soldiers have high-school or higher education. These are young men, born, raised, and educated under the conditions of socialism, who have great intellectual possibilities. In its military, general, and technical culture the Bulgarian People's Army is in one of the leading places among the socialist armies. This allows it to quickly master the complex combat equipment, and the skill of conducting modern combat.

The increased possibilities of the country are reflected positively in the life of the soldiers. The buildings in the military camps have been renewed, and the camps' areas urbanized. The clothing and food of the soldiers improved, and the care for their health also improved. Modern conditions have been created for their life and training.

Ideological activity was given broad scope. It cooperates ever more successfully in building the communist viewpoint in the soldiers, increasing their consciousness, and mobilizing their forces for constantly increasing the troops' combat capability and readiness. The tight system of the political training of personnel improves all the time and is being brought into harmony with the requirements of life. The oral propaganda and mass-agitation activity are developing broadly.

The program of personnel's esthetic education and of enriching culture is being implemented successfully. The army cultural institutes are increasingly consolidating as real hotbeds of socialist culture.

The soldiers connect all successes with the leading role of our own BCP. They know well that these successes are a result of the paternal care of the BCP Central Committee. They know that a result of the correct BCP policy our army is in the fraternal family of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, led by the invincible armed forces of the USSR. This increased many times its power and combat possibilities.

Today, on the eve of the 13th BCP Congress, we can report with a clear conscience to the party that, as a result of its care, the Bulgarian People's Army is a completely modern army, which is well trained, and if necessary, capable of implementing every task placed upon it--to defend the country's national independence and the people's peaceful labor, and make its contribution to defending the socialist community.

The soldiers and commanders are confident that the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress will create new and even better conditions of increasing the army's combat capability and readiness, and of strengthening the motherland's defensive ability, and therefore filially, cordially, and in a soldier's manner they greet the congress: "Greetings, Congress!"

#### Foreign Delegates Speak at Congress

AU041624 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA)--An acknowledgement of Bulgaria's achievements in the construction of socialism, of the great prestige of this country in the international field, of her constructive and peaceful policy, of her solidarity with the struggle of the peoples for freedom, independence and social progress--these are the basic aspects of the greetings addresses of the foreign delegations to the participants in the 13th BCP Congress.

Mr. Walid Masri, president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, stressed in his greetings address the creative spirit and the profound and strategic changes in the basis and superstructure of Bulgaria's society. He emphasized that these changes, which have been reflected in the draft documents of the congress, comply with the historical necessity, with the requirements of the modern techno-scientific revolution and with the concrete conditions in Bulgaria.

A number of representatives of communist parties from Western Europe dwelled on the struggle of the masses in their countries against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles and the "star wars" project, against the lowering of the living standard and unemployment. Mr. Ian Debrouwere, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Belgium Communist Party Central Committee, stressed that the working class and all working strata are shouldering the entire weight of the crisis in the capitalist world as well as the brutal offensive of the transnational companies. The number of unemployed people in Belgium amounts to about 900,000 persons (10 percent of the population), and the purchasing power, which has decreased by about 10 percent in the last 5 years, is continuing to fall.

Mr. Britt Rundberg, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Swedish Left Party Communists, spoke of the actuality of the idea of Georgiy Dimitrov for a united front of the democratic forces. He stressed that today it is necessary to establish a united international front in order to put an end to the nuclear arms race and to eliminate all weapons which pose a threat to the survival of mankind.

Representatives of parties and movements from the Third World stressed in their addresses Bulgaria's solidarity with their struggle for overcoming their backwardness and the consequences of colonialism and neocolonialism. Mr. Elijah Mudenda, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, pointed out that Bulgaria's achievements in the construction of the new society which knows no hunger and exploitation, is a "source of hope and inspiration." He also dwelled on the "invaluable support which Bulgaria renders to Zambia, especially in the field of agriculture and education."

Mr. Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain, recalled in his address the solidarity of the Bulgarian Communists in the struggle of the Spanish people against Franco's regime and the heroism of the Bulgarian members of the international brigade in Spain, many of whom died for the freedom of Spain. He also stressed the "example of communist solidarity which we felt during the recent splitting up of our communist party as well as of faithful observation of the principle of non-interference in the life of other parties."

The representatives of the parties from Central America expressed their concern over the unscrupulous interference of the United States in the internal affairs of the countries from that region and confirmed their solidarity with the Sandinist revolution, with the struggle of the Salvadoran people and with socialist Cuba. Mr. Samuel Ramirez, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Guatemala, voiced the hopes in connection with the foreign and home policy of his country brought about by the governmental changes in that country. Mr. George Louison, deputy president of the patriotic movement "Maurice Bishop" from Grenada, spoke about the hard situation of the people of Grenada, which, after the U.S. invasion there, was turned into "a show case of the implementation of the Reagan strategy of neoglobalism in the Caribbean region and Central America." "Nowadays unemployment amounts to 40 percent, the economy is in ruins, the educational and social programmes adopted by the revolution, have been abandoned." In conclusion Mr. George Louison appealed that "the Caribbean region should be recognized as a region of peace, independence and development."

Famine, presence of feudal remains, falling down prices of raw materials and the outstanding foreign debts, these are some of the difficult problems about which the delegates from Latin America have spoken. They have stressed the need for unity of all antiimperialist forces for the overcoming of the serious crisis which have caught up their countries due to imperialism.

There are more than 130 foreign delegations, which have come here to attend the 13th BCP Congress.

## Addresses of Foreign Delegates

AU051516 Sofia BTA in English 1341 GMT 5 Apr 86

["Greetings of the foreign delegations to the congress"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA)--Bulgaria's successes in socialist development and her constructive role in the struggle for peace and consolidation of the unity of the progressive and democratic forces in the world were in the focus of the attention of the greeting addresses delivered by the foreign delegations, which have taken the floor at this morning's session of the 13th BCP Congress.

Mr. Ney Pena, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and minister of the interior of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, expressed gratitude for the assistance rendered by Bulgaria and the other socialist community countries to his country after the overthrowing of the genocidal regime of Pol Pot. Voicing his support to Bulgaria's initiative for turning of the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone, he stressed that the proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are aiming at the turning of another region in the world, South-East Asia, into a zone of peace, security and cooperation.

Mr. Lehlohonolo Pekane, member of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) spoke about the upsurge in the struggle of the coloured population in the Republic of South Africa for elimination of the apartheid. He condemned the support rendered by the United States to the racist regime.

Mr. Muhammad Rafi, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, spoke about the courageous struggle of the Afghan people against the plot of the reactionary circles. He also spoke about the all-around assistance rendered by Bulgaria to Afghanistan, and about the upgrade development of the relations between the two countries.

Mr. Takashi Shigeno, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, stressed the necessity of setting up a united international front against the nuclear threat. He condemned the military alliance with the United States and the militaristic policy of U.S. imperialism.

Mr. Jaganath Sarkar, member of the Central Executive Committee and secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, expressed satisfaction over the fact that India, including its government, is cooperating with the socialist countries in the conducting of the policy for peace, for stopping the arms race on earth and in space and for doing away with racism, colonialism and zionism. He pointed out that India's friendship with the socialist countries helps it cope with many provocations and put up resistance against imperialism.

Mr. 'Ali Salim al-Bay, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, expressed gratitude for the all-round support and solidarity rendered by Bulgaria and by the BCP to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Our country, he stressed, will continue to invariably pursue its peaceful foreign policy in service of peace and stability in the region and throughout the world.

Mr. James Jackson, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, stressed that the U.S. Government should be made to stop the nuclear tests and to accept the proposals of Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev for holding a meeting for achieving an agreement on their banning. He expressed his belief in the victory of the just struggle of all peoples from Nicaragua to the SRA. [as received]. Mr. Jackson expressed the satisfaction of the working people of the United States over the release of the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov groundlessly accused of complicity in the attempt on the life of the pope. This event has exposed yet another plot of world imperialism, he pointed out.

#### Further on Foreign Delegates' Greetings

AU101357 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 8 April carries on pages 9, 10, and 11 the texts of the following greetings to the 13th BCP Congress from foreign delegates in the name of their parties, for which bureau plans no further processing:

1. "Greetings of Georges Rebelu, member of the Politburo and secretariat of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party of Mozambique." (page 9, 1,200 words)
2. "Greetings of Comrade Teodoro Melo, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party." (page 9, 1,250 words)
3. "Greetings of Comrade Diego Jaleluya Lopez, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the African Party for Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, member of the State Council, and chairman of the National Control Commission of the party's Central Committee." (page 9, 900 words)
4. "Greetings of Freddy Almeida, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador." (pages 9, 10, 1,000 words)
5. "Greetings of Comrade Evangelos Mamalakis, member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement--PASOK." (page 10, 700 words)
6. "Greetings of Comrade Iddrisu Mahama, member of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana." (page 10, 1,100 words)
7. "Greetings of Comrade Hernan del Canto, member of the Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the Chilean Socialist Party." (page 10, 1,250 words)

8. "Greetings of Comrade Anton Hofer, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Austria." (page 10, 800 words)
9. "Greetings of Comrade Resturs Nakholo, [spelling of name as transliterated] member of the Central Committee and the defense secretariat of SWAPO." (pages 10, 11, 1,000 words)

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 9 April carries on pages 6, 7, and 8 the texts of the following greetings to the 13th BCP Congress from foreign delegates in the name of their parties, for which bureau plans no further processing:

1. "Greetings of Comrade Aesop Pahad, member of the International Committee of the South African Communist Party Central Committee." (page 6, 1,200 words)
2. "Greetings of Comrade Gustavo Moran, member of the Political Commission of the Mexican Communist Party Central Committee." (page 6, 700 words)
3. "Greetings of Comrade Na'im 'Abbas al-Ashhab, member of the Politburo of the Palestinian Communist Party Central Committee." (pages 6, 7, 950 words)
4. "Greetings of Comrade Jan Debrouwere, Politburo member and secretary of the Belgian Communist Party Central Committee." (page 7, 1,050 words)
5. "Greetings of Comrade Mohamed Musharik, [spelling of name as transliterated] Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco." (page 7, 1,000 words)
6. "Greetings of Comrade Eduardo Galegos Mansera, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela." (page 7, 1,000 words)
7. "Greetings of Comrade Frieda Braun, chairman of the International Democratic Women's Federation." (page 8, 1,000 words)
8. "Greetings of Comrade Roger Daflon, Politburo member of the Swiss Labor Party." (page 8, 700 words)
9. "Greetings of Comrade Britt Rundberg, member of the Executive Committee of the leadership of the Swedish Left Party Communists." (page 8, 1,200 words)
10. "Greetings of Comrade Alvaro Vasquez, member of the Executive Committee and the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia." (page 8, 1,000 words)
11. "Greetings of Comrade Helja Tammisola, deputy chairman and Politburo member of the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee." (page 8, 900 words)



## Foreign Delegations Visit Provinces

AU061514 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Delegations of fraternal communist parties, which are visiting our country to participate in the 13th BCP Congress, held very cordial meetings with collectives of enterprises, scientific institutes, and organizations in various okrugs and acquainted themselves with historical and cultural landmarks in our country.

The delegation of the SED headed by Werner Jarowski, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee visited Stara Zagora Okrug. Ruse Okrug was visited by the Cuban Communist Party delegation, headed by Juan Almeida Bosque, Politburo member of the Central Committee, chairman of the party's National Control-Auditing Committee, and vice president of the Council of State of Cuba. A delegation of the PZPR visited Plovdiv under the leadership of Tadeusz Prebski, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the party's Central Committee.

The visit of the Hungarian MSZMP delegation to Gabrovo Okrug coincided with the celebration of the national holiday of fraternal Hungary. The delegation which visited the okrug was headed by László Maróthy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo who is also deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The delegation of the CPCZ visited Botevgrad. The delegation is headed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly of the CSSR.

## Army Greets Congress

AU092045 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 86 p 10

["Greeting of the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Bulgaria" to the 13th BCP Congress, read by "Officer Krustev" on 4 April]

[Text] Esteemed delegates and guests of the congress,

Now the thoughts and feelings of all communists and the entire Bulgarian people are directed to this hall in which the highest party forum is conferring. This is so because the BCP is drawing a precise balance of the successes achieved in implementing the April general line and because the 13th BCP Congress is of historic significance for the development of our socialist society. The accelerated pace of this development and the application of the achievements of scientific-technical progress will increase the economic and defensive might of Bulgaria and will create conditions for better satisfying the people's needs.

We soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army convey to you, the delegates of the 13th BCP Congress, our most cordial greetings and wishes for a creative and fruitful work!

The sons of the party and people, the Bulgarian soldiers from all garrisons, firing-ranges, study rooms, parade grounds, airfields, combat vessels, border posts, construction scaffoldings, and highway construction sites greet the 13th BCP Congress with selfless work and high successes in combat and political training.

The tested leadership of the party and its Central Committee, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, inspires us with force and unites our combat ranks in indestructible and inviolable unity with the people. The Bulgarian People's Army has been and will always be a school of heroism and patriotism, and of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

The high evaluation of our labor, included in the BCP Central Committee report, gave us wings and filled us with pride.

Our army is a smithy of bold defenders and constructors. The armed men of Bulgaria are worthy descendants of the Asparukh horsemen, April rebels, glorious fighters against the Ottoman yoke, immortal September fighters, legendary partisans, heroes of Stracin, Drava, and Mura, and all those whose deeds created modern Bulgaria, marching along the bright road of communism.

We are proud to be sons and defenders of our ancient and eternally young land, saturated by rebellions heroic blood. Its destiny is our destiny. Its present is our life. Its future is our cherished dream. Our achievements in combat and political training are bright proof of the vital power of the BCP April line. They incorporate the combat friendship with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states, led by the invincible Soviet Army.

Comrades,

We understand well that the modern high requirements oblige us to perfect our combat training more insistently. An innovating spirit, creative initiative, high responsibility, and impeccable discipline are a law in life of the soldiers and commanders. This is required of us by the complex international situation and the arms race imposed by the militarist circles in the West, most of all by the U.S. imperialists. The soldiers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria deeply realize that the higher their readiness to stop every aggression--together with their brothers in blood and ideas--the more reliable the security of our socialist motherland will be.

We fiercely support the farsighted internal and international policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and will accept the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress as our destiny and legal command.

Esteemed delegates,

Allow me to assure you that the armed defenders of our fatherland are ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty. We are a loyal guard of our borders and the azure of Bulgaria's sky. We shall valiantly defend the achievements of socialism.

For the native and beloved BCP--leader and inspirer of all our victories--  
Hurrah!

For the heroic and diligent Bulgarian people--constructor of socialism--  
Hurrah!

For our socialist motherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria--Hurrah!

#### Cuban Delegate's Congress Speech

FL042350 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba and head of the Cuban delegation invited to the 13th Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Congress spoke today at the evening plenary session of the congress.

Almeida criticized Washington's policy against world peace and its efforts to destroy the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, liquidate the people's rebellion in El Salvador, destabilize the Angolan Government, and continued manipulations to prevent Namibia's independence.

The speech concluded with Almeida reiterating the will to continue developing the sincere and fraternal friendship that unites Cuba and Bulgaria and the profound conviction that cooperation between the two parties and peoples will each day be stronger and more beautiful.

#### Speech by MPR's Namsrai

AU101507 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 86 p 9

[Speech delivered by Tserendashiyr Namsrai, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, to the 13th BCP Congress on 4 April 1986]

[Text] Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov,

Esteemed delegates to the Congress,

I take the liberty, on behalf of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, as well as on behalf of the Mongolian Communists and working people, to convey to you, the delegates to the 13th BCP Congress, and to all communists, as well as to the fraternal Bulgarian people, the most sincere greetings and wishes for success in the work of your congress.

The present congress of your party is a particularly important event, not only in life of the Bulgarian people. Implementing the decisions that will be adopted at this congress will promote the further advance of socialist Bulgaria and will considerably contribute to the consolidation of the power of world socialism, to the cohesion of the ranks of the international communist and workers movement.

The political documents of this congress sum up the many-sided activities of the party and people during the period which has elapsed since the last high forum of the BCP, they contain a comprehensive Marxist-Leninist analysis of the period under review, and clearly determine the basic trends in the economic and social policy of the BCP, its foreign policy tasks for the forthcoming years.

The documents submitted to your congress are permeated by profound realism and by an innovative, mature approach to the solution of topical problems, they are inspired by a feeling of lofty responsibility for the accelerated advance of the country along the path of further perfection of socialist society. The truly businesslike and constructive debates of the delegates on the questions of the agenda and the creative atmosphere which reigns in this hall have deeply impressed us. During these days, we the members of the MPRP delegation, are becoming fully aware of the sound moral-political unity of the Bulgarian people, of their close cohesion around the BCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, a distinguished figure of the international communist and workers movement.

Throughout the 30 years that have elapsed since the historic April plenum of the BCP Central Committee in 1956, the fraternal Bulgarian people have achieved truly impressive successes in building a new life. Today the People's Republic of Bulgaria stands in the front ranks of social progress in many sectors of economic, scientific-technical, and cultural development. This is a convincing confirmation of the great vital strength of Marxist-Leninist teaching, of the tremendous advantages of the socialist social wishes, and of the infinite creative opportunities facing a people who have become aware of the happiness of free labor.

The Mongolian people sincerely rejoice at the remarkable successes of the Bulgarian brothers, wishing them new successes in the struggle to implement the programmatic goals mapped out by the party.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting a consistent policy of peace and international cooperation, it is making a worthy contribution to the defense and consolidation of peace in Europe and all over the world. The prestige of Bulgaria on the international scene is steadily increasing. Bulgaria is one of the most important stabilizing factors on the Balkan peninsula. The constructive initiatives of Bulgaria to guarantee security in the area and on the European continent are universally known.

Imperialism today--and most of all, American imperialism--in contradiction to common sense, is rejecting the realistic and constructive initiatives of the socialist states and their manifestations of good will. Imperialism

is conducting a policy of state terrorism and is forcing an unrestrained arms race, it is preparing "star wars" for mankind in the hope of disrupting the military strategic balance that has been achieved.

The recent nuclear test carried out by the United States is an insolent provocation against the whole world and demonstrates the extremely irresponsible approach of the Reagan administration to the question of eliminating the danger of nuclear war. Official Washington once more neglects the will and disregards the hope of its own people, as well as of peoples in other countries.

Socialism has always been and will always remain a champion of peace and the social progress of mankind. The 26th CPSU Congress of the Leninist party is a confirmation of this. The congress was a remarkable historic event in our epoch. The documents of the congress and the political report of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev its general secretary, contained a deeply scientific analysis of the basic problems of world development and submitted an expanded program for accelerating the socioeconomic development of Soviet society, as well as for the struggle to establish a world free of nuclear weapons.

Mankind today is truly in possession of the most radical program for the establishment of lasting peace on earth and in space. The Soviet Union has made accessible to peoples its program for totally reorganizing the entire system of international relations based upon just, new principles. The peoples of the socialist countries and all decent people on earth have fought, and are still fighting for the establishment of such a world.

The sacred international duty of the MPRP always has been and will be the duty to contribute in a comprehensive manner to the implementation of a coordinated policy with the fraternal socialist countries. This is precisely the goal to which the initiative of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] is devoted, aimed at consolidating relations of peaceful coexistence and good-neighborliness among the countries of Asia and the Pacific basin.

Comrades,

The peoples of our two countries are linked to each other by traditional, fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation. The close unity and international fraternity between the MPRP and the BCP is the motor and soul of Bulgarian-Mongolian relations. The friendship between our two parties, countries, and peoples is based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and expresses the common aspirations of both the Mongolian and Bulgarian peoples, as well as their feelings of mutual sympathy and respect. The further development and intensification of fraternal friendship with the great Soviet Union and with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as with the other socialist countries, will in the future also be the policy--based on principle--of the MPRP. In this friendship we see an important guarantee for the successful progress of our country along the path of building socialism, and a reliable guarantee for the sovereignty and independence of the MPR.

Throughout these days intensive work is accomplished in our country for a worthy preparation of the forthcoming 19th MPRP Congress. The congress will mark and map out important socioeconomic tasks, the implementation of which will permit our country to engage in an important new stage of its development.

In closing my speech, I would like to wish you, the delegates at the congress, and through you, all communists and the entire fraternal Bulgarian people, great successes in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, in the struggle for peace and cooperation among the peoples.

Long live the militant vanguard of the Bulgarian working people--the BCP!

Long live and prosper the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples!

Long live peace throughout the world!

#### PCI's Barca Speaks at Congress

AU081841 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Apr 86 p 9

[Speech delivered by Luciano Barca, "member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party" at the 13th BCP Congress on 4 April 1986]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov,

Dear comrades,

The friendly relations between our two parties have a long history. They were consolidated in the common struggle against Hitler fascism and in the cooperation between Palmiro Togliatti and Georgi Dimitrov. This cooperation contributed to overcoming the sectarian positions that impeded the timely recognition of fascism as the main enemy, as well as the seeking of new methods based on every people's national traditions.

We followed different paths, we belong to different realities; however, our friendship has never weakened. Despite the fact that in recent years differences of opinions have emerged between us on certain issues, this friendship has permitted us to speak with great frankness, mutually respecting our independence, and has enabled us to maintain cordial relations, as well as to exchange experience in a calm atmosphere by mutually respecting our political stands.

This is precisely why I am particularly happy to convey to you the greetings of the PCI Central Committee and of its General Secretary Alessandro Natta, as well as the greetings of all Italian communists. I convey these greetings to you together with the wishes that your congress may positively contribute

to the search in which so many left-wing parties of Europe and the world have engaged, on the basis of different experience, in the period of transition in which we live, a period characterized by deep innovative processes, by new potential opportunities, but also by serious dangers to peace. The recently held 27th CPSU Congress considerably contributed to this search.

We are also engaging in the necessary task of confirming and at the same time, determining--in the light of the great contradictions of our epoch--our own image as a mass democratic party that is struggling for socialism. We hope that we will be able to achieve some positive results in this respect at our forthcoming 17th PCI Congress.

The challenge intended to meet is consolidating and innovating our capacity to submit programs and reforms in a frank dialogue with all forces belonging to the European left-wing movement. This is a challenge emerging from the process of constant technological innovation. In the West this process does not necessarily coincide with social progress; on the contrary, it is accompanied by an advance by conservative forces, which brutally jeopardizes not only the values of solidarity and equality that are characteristic of socialism, but all values of solidarity with any kind of ideological orientation.

At our congress we will confirm the fact that the struggle for reforms and socialism is inseparable from the struggle for peace, which is a goal of primary importance.

This goal cannot be achieved unless the interests of all countries are taken into consideration, and this is why the difficult progress toward detente excludes any kind of one-sided interruption of contacts and actions which is likely to increase tension or to impede the dialogue between East and West that was recently enriched by the latest proposals of the Soviet Union.

The elimination of Euromissiles of all types, as well-balanced and controlled reduction of conventional weapons, mutual confidence and cooperation--these are the goals which can be concretely implemented and in which the countries of Eastern and Western Europe are equally interested.

In this spirit we who are fighting for nuclear-free zones and for zones free of chemical weapons welcome the initiative to establish nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, in which you are participating.

With our concern about all kinds of actions that are likely to increase the tension menacing mankind, we will resolutely struggle against the plan of the United States to militarize outer space, and against the attempts to include certain West European countries in this project through industrial orders. In the same spirit, we will support any initiatives to solve the acute crises in all areas of the world through negotiations, and we will

struggle against any violation of the principle of non-interference--by political and, even more so, by military means; we will struggle against any efforts to interfere in the domestic affairs of other states, wherever this occurs: from the American continent to Asia, and from Europe to Africa.

In recent days the U.S. administration committed a great military provocation against Libya, which is situated only a few hundreds of kilometers from Italy. The categorical tone with which we have always criticized unacceptable deeds committed by any country whatsoever, including the actions of the Libyan side, made it possible to evoke a positive response even among the ruling majority in our country as regards our denunciation of the intolerable military actions of the U.S. Navy.

Comrade delegates,

In recent years certain shadows have clouded the relations between our two countries. In the events preceded by the criminal assassination attempt in St. Peter's Square, we opposed the international campaign of those who were interested in creating tension between Italy and Bulgaria. We adhered to the two principles that are of essential importance for civil rights and freedoms. Namely, the principle of considering any defendant innocent as long as his guilt has not been proved, as well as the principle of asserting and defending the independence of the judicial authorities against any pressure from inside or outside. We are well aware of the fact that any judge can be mistaken, that he can even have serious shortcomings, but we think that the violation of his independence is even more dangerous than the price which must be paid for this independence. We are glad that, in the course of this trial, the anti-Bulgarian campaign--that was intentionally concocted--failed, and that the existing shadows were dispersed, although not entirely. We wish for the political, cultural, and economic, as well as trade ties which always characterized the relations between our two peoples and our two states in the postwar period to be restored as soon as possible. We will also work in this direction for the sake of the contribution which all this is likely to make to detente and peace, for the establishment of new relations between the EEC and CEMA.

We convey the best wishes to your congress. May the friendship between our two parties and countries strengthen and be renewed.

FMLN's Handel Addresses Meeting

AU111517 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Apr 86 pp 7, 8

[Speech, delivered by Shafiq Jorge Handal, member of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and general secretary of the Communist Party of El Salvador Central Committee, at a friendship rally for foreign delegations, held at the Central Club of the Bulgarian People's Army on 3 April 1986 in Sofia]

[Text] Comrades, friends,



The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] as well as all Salvadoran revolutionaries and democrats, and the working people in our country ardently greet the Bulgarian people and their beloved BCP. With all our hearts we wish the greatest success to the 13th BCP Congress which coincides with the 30th anniversary of the historic April plenum, thanks to which socialist Bulgaria achieved brilliant successes in its development.

I am full of deep gratitude to the Bulgarian people and to their Communist Party, as well as to the Fatherland front for the feelings of friendship and internationalism accorded to us. The guiding ideas of Georgi Dimitrov, his indomitable revolutionary strength, the experience of the Bulgarian people in antifascist struggle--these are parts of the arsenal upon which the Salvadoran revolutionaries are relying in their struggle.

Your congress is taking place only a few weeks after the historic 27th CPSU Congress, the congress of the party of Lenin, which for the Soviet Union--the chief mainstay of world socialism--signifies a full expansion of economic and social life in close cooperation with the scientific-technical revolution, and which also means a further perfection of democracy and an improvement in the quality of party work. For the Soviet people this congress means an intensification of the total development of socialism, along the path of communist society at a much higher level of quality.

The implementation of these tasks, regardless of the specific differences in the scope and in the priorities of issues, is actually included in the agenda of all countries belonging to the socialist community.

These activities reflect one of the basic aspects of the life of the countries belonging to real socialism, an aspect which is closely and inseparably linked to another aspect, namely, to their efforts to preserve peace and life on our planet, at a time when American imperialism is launching a savage arms race in nuclear armament and is adopting the path of provocations and aggressions not only in words, but also in deeds. Socialism is obliged to achieve a victory in these two fields of action before the end of the 20th century, and it will certainly achieve it. The progress of human history depends on this victory.

Thanks to the April policy the Bulgarian communists are more and more fully understanding the meaning and the paths of implementing the basic tasks of socialist development.

Reagan is trying to bury the hopes of mankind which emerged in Geneva. He rejects the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and has committed provocative and aggressive acts, such as the recent aggression against Libya. These actions are accompanied by insolent statements which in their tone and tenor remind us of Hitler's rhetoric. Georgi Dimitrov's prophetic appeals for the establishment of a broad alliance are becoming increasingly topical.

Today this unity is much more important than in the years of struggle against fascism, and its scope is much larger than in the past, because rescuing mankind from nuclear annihilation is at stake.

The Sandinista people's revolution has been consolidated in Nicaragua. It defeated the mercenaries-counterrevolutionaries. In Guatemala the revolutionary movement is becoming stronger and more united, while the government is manifesting an ever increasing inclination to adopt a neutral stand in the conflict existing in the area. The people of Honduras are mobilized in the struggle against the presence of American troops and Somoza mercenaries in the country, while even within the army there is a feeling of dissatisfaction over the violation of sovereign rights and of national dignity. In the last elections the people of Costa Rica demonstrated their will for the country's neutrality. In Panama indignation is rising against the constant violations of the Torrijos-Carter agreements, in connection with the fact that the United States is using the territory of this country as a base for its operations against El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Despite the fact that the dictatorial regime in El Salvador--which exists solely thanks to the support of Washington--has killed more than 60,000 people since 1979, and despite the fact that more than 3,000 people have disappeared without leaving a trace, the revolutionary war has involved the whole country. The upsurge of the unarmed struggle of working people has reached an even larger scale. Our people today are more conscious, better organized, and stronger, they are more militant and more revolutionary. The ranks of the FMLN are increasing. As a result of all this, the forces of the Duarte government, supported by Reagan, are steadily weakening. The contradictions between the government and party--25,000 people put out of action by the National Liberation Front since 1981--has pervaded a spirit of despair and lack of self-confidence. The influx of weapons and millions of dollars could not save dictatorship from its political and military defeat, but rather contributes to the increase and intensification of corruption among its civil servants and officers.

Washington is striving blindly for an unfeasible goal, namely, for the military defeat of the FMLN, and for the defeat of the Democratic Revolutionary Front. In January 1986 this forced Duarte to interrupt the dialogue started in 1984, and also forced him to announce economic measures aimed at collecting the necessary financial means to cover the steadily increasing military expenditures through an increase in taxes. These measures are making the already bad living conditions of the population even more difficult, even affecting part of the bourgeoisie. Such actions, combined with the barbaric air-raids against inhabited settlements and the destruction of agricultural crops brought about a new aggravation of the economic crisis and intensified the manly struggle of the people.

In other words, the course of events is leading toward a new development in the revolutionary situation. There is not balance of forces but rather war in our country, the continuation of which is solely due to arms and dollars from the United States and to the instructions that the U.S. administration gives to the dictatorial regime in our country. Despite all this, the war is being won and will be won by the people of El Salvador, who are supported by an international solidarity, which even includes a considerable part of the U.S. people.

This is the reason why Central America is increasingly becoming a serious and difficult problem for the Reagan administration, especially in the present election year which is full of risks for this administration. This is one of the reasons for the hysterical behavior Reagan has been demonstrating recently as regards Nicaragua, and which he has manifested on several occasions.

If Reagan should decide to send troops to Central America he will meet the gallant and united resistance of the peoples in that area, and he will have provoked the hostility of all of Latin America, and even of his own people. In the long run he will suffer a disgraceful defeat.

The looting of the "Third World" through an increase of foreign debts is far greater than it was at the time of colonialism. Actually, however, these foreign debts are the last resort of imperialist exploitation as regards the majority of mankind. The peoples have not resigned themselves and will not be resigned to this exploitation, and they will not remain inactive. The peoples of Latin America have already begun their advance.

Will the United States be in a position to impose its will upon every fighting nation by sending troops against it? Will the American people accept to serve as cannon fodder in this disgraceful imperialist war? Irrational character of Reagan's policy is obvious at first glance. The United States is facing the historical test of learning to coexist in a friendly manner, not only with the countries of socialism, but also with countries where the national liberation revolution has become victorious and will have to accept the new international political and economic order that has been established. The American people are the ones who must become aware of the inevitable character of the test which the United States is facing.

The struggle of the peoples of the "Third World" and especially of the Latin American peoples, is contributing to and will contribute to the awakening of the American people.

Comrades, permit me once more to greet you on behalf of the delegation of the FMLN.

Long live the 13th BCP Congress!

Long live solidarity and friendship between the peoples of Bulgaria and El Salvador!

Long live revolutionary internationalism!

Long live socialism and peace!

Revolution or death! We will be victorious!

### BCP Secretaries Write in USSR Papers

PM070856 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in general heading "13th BCP Congress: The Confidence of Bulgarian Communists" entitled "Together Toward a Single Goal" by BCP Central Committee Secretary V. Tsanov. He writes of the "Decisive new step forward" made in carrying out the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. He comments on the 27th CPSU Congress, particularly the reemphasis there of the importance of "socialist economic integration," and what this means specifically for Bulgaria in agriculture. He stresses the assistance the Soviet Union has given Bulgaria in this sphere and notes the "boost" given and the "new prospects" opened up by the long-term cooperation program between the USSR and Bulgaria signed in 1985.

Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 April 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article entitled "Dynamic and Stable Development" by BCP Central Committee Secretary Kiril Zarev. The author comments on the "beneficial influence" of the 27th CPSU Congress--its "Marxist-Leninist analysis" and "businesslike vein" engendering a "sense of optimism." BCP strategy is said to be built on the "great achievements of the last three decades" and the "creative elaboration of the global problems of building a developed socialist society at the present stage carried out by the party Central Committee headed by its general secretary, T. Zhivkov." He notes the "colossal step in the country's development" made in the last 30 years "in close cooperation with other fraternal socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union." He stresses that the "global problems"--high productivity, rational use of energy and raw materials, and so forth--are resolvable "only on the basis of the latest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, and outlines the tasks for the period through the year 2000.

### Zhivkov Receives Syrian Delegate

AU061409 Sofia BTA in English 1230 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 6 (BTA)--Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, received the head of the delegation of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party to the 13th BCP Congress, Mr. Sulayman Qaddah, deputy secretary general of the regional leadership.

The guest handed to Mr. Zhivkov a message by Mr. Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and president of Syria.

The participants in the meeting exchanged views on the further development of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and states which is to the benefit of the Bulgarian and Syrian people, and promotes peace and social progress worldwide.

## Stanishev Meets Congress Guests

AU091832 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 9 Apr 86

["Friendly Meetings"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 9 (BTA)--Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, today met Mr. Rigoberto Padilla Rush, general secretary of the Communist Party of Honduras, Mr. Jordan Jackson [as received] national secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand, Mr. Manuel Mora, member of the Standing Commission of the CC of the Party of the People of Costa Rica, and Mr. Otto Sanches, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Guatemala. These functionaries visited Bulgaria in connection with the 13th BCP Congress.

The participants in the meetings exchanged views on topical issues of the international situation and the communist movement, and the further development of the relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the parties mentioned above, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Mr. Dimitur Stanishev thanked the guests for their attendance at the BCP supreme forum and again confirmed the Bulgarian Communists' solidarity with all working people of the world against imperialism and the reactionary forces, and for the preservation of peace and the triumph of the communist ideals worldwide.

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CSO: 2200/108

## WESTERN JOURNALISTS ACCUSED OF 'SEEKING TO CAUSE A SCANDAL'

AU041721 Paris AFP in English 1711 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (AFP)--Western journalists covering the congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party here clashed with the authorities on Friday over freedom of access to Bulgaria's Turkish minority, who Turkish reports say are being oppressed.

After government spokesman Boyan Traykov on Wednesday said journalists were free to travel anywhere in the country except the border area, three reporters tried to visit the predominantly Turkish southwestern town of Kurdzhali, but were turned back by police.

At a press conference on Friday, Mr. Traykov accused the journalists of "seeking to cause a scandal."

He acknowledged that Kurdzhali was not in the border area, but told the journalists they would have to get permission to visit the town.

Press reports in Turkey say that the 800,000 people of Turkish origin in Bulgaria are forced to change Turkish names to Bulgarian ones.

Mr. Traykov accused the BBC of failing to "tell the truth" about the issue. He has hit out at the Western media at each of his daily news conferences since the congress began three days ago.

The congress ends on Saturday, and no major changes are expected in the party leadership.

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CSO: 2200/108

## DAILIES MARK 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF BCP CC PLENUM

AU271949 [Editorial Report] Bulgarian dailies on 11 March mark the 30th anniversary of the "historic" April 1956 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee with editorials and major articles.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries a 1,150-word editorial on page 1, entitled: "Marxism-Leninism in Action" which opens in stating: "Three decades separate us from the historic April Plenum of the BCP Central Committee held in 1956. It not only restored the Leninist principles and norms of party life, it not only gave a powerful impetus to the initiative and to the creative spirit of the people's masses. The major credit earned by this plenum was the development of the BCP general line. The development of this line by the BCP Central Committee, a process which is indissolubly linked to the personality and to the achievements of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, became a model for the creative pursuit and development of scientific socialism, it became an example of our party's uncompromising loyalty to the immortal Marxist-Leninist teaching."

The editorial emphasizes the fact that the "April line" is based on the experience of the CPSU and of the other socialist countries' communist parties, and stresses the "creative atmosphere" created by the April plenum in Bulgarian society. Referring to the present-day influence of the April plenum policy, [word indistinct] points out the significance of the February 1985 and of the January 1986 BCP Central Committee plenums, describing them as a "further development and enrichment" of the April plenum policy. The editorial closes in stressing the "correctness and immutable significance of the April plenum line for the life of Bulgarian society" and explains that "this April plenum line was necessary in the past for successfully entering the stage of building a developed, socialist society and is still necessary today for a harmonious coordination of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the historical advantages of socialism as a social system."

NARODNA ARMIYA on 11 March carries on page 2, a 2,400-word article by Colonel Docent Stefan Petrov, candidate of economic sciences, entitled: "The Upsurge of the People's Republic of Bulgaria--Triumph of a Correct Policy" which is devoted to the 30th anniversary of April plenum. The article opens by citing a resolution adopted by the 12th BCP Congress, which gives the following definition of the April plenum policy: "The BCP

April plenum line represents Marxism-Leninism in action under the specific conditions existing in our country. It represents the living unity and interaction between the creatively developing theory of scientific socialism and the existing, specific, sociohistorical practice..."

This article is mainly devoted to the economic aspects of the April plenum policy and provides statistical data about Bulgaria's upsurge in the industrial and agricultural sector during the period following the April plenum. Petrov mentions Bulgaria's successful foreign trade relations, with the Soviet Union in the first place, but also with the other socialist countries. Petrov devotes the last portion of his article to economic upsurge "as a basis for our defense power." He states in this context: "The accelerated development of our economy exerts an exceptionally beneficial influence upon the increase of the country's military power. The powerful economic potential that has been created plays a decisive role in increasing the country's defense power and the combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army. The military-economic potential of the People's Republic of Bulgaria today is infinitely more developed than it was in the past. It is based on the country's economic potential, including quantitative and qualitative elements which conform to the requirements of contemporary war," Petrov continues in the next paragraph. "The priority development of heavy industry permits us to accomplish a timely re-equipment of the production-technical apparatus of defense industry and the People's Republic of Bulgaria successfully fulfills its international duty within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. The military-economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist community member-countries is assuming primary importance in connection with the defense of real socialism."

Stefan Petrov's article closes with a description of the advantages of the present-day, high development in the agricultural and transportation sectors as regards the consolidation of the country's defense power, since more agricultural goods represent better food supplies for the army and good transport conditions are also important for military activities.

TRUD on 11 March carries on pages 1 and 2, a 1,600-word article by Prof. Vasil Vichev, doctor of philosophical sciences, entitled: "Innovative Thought and Social Creativity" dealing with the 30th anniversary of the April plenum from the point of view of the present-day development of the scientific-technical revolution. The article explains that the "strength of the April line was always based on the application of the objective laws on the accelerated and harmonious development of society, but also on the fact that through theory, the interests of the people's masses must be reflected." Further elaborating on the subject of the influence exerted by the April line upon economic and social life in Bulgaria, Vichev states: "Our party has always paid attention to the fact that, if under the conditions of socialism, the working people's relations with the political organization of society and with the economic system of socialism are deteriorating instead of improving, it signifies that faulty and dead links,



as well as non-functioning forms have developed in these areas, which neglect the interest of the working people and make the people dissatisfied. This is, precisely, why at every stage of socialist development, our party has pursued the improvement of the economic system and of political organization, an improvement likely to even more strengthen the unity of social, collective, and individual interests, an improvement likely to achieve an optimal development of all social forces in accelerating social progress."

Dealing with the issues of "material incentives," Vichev explains that a mere increase in wages is not the correct method of incentive for encouraging the working capacities of people under socialism. "Our party has constantly paid attention to the fact that material incentives may produce negative educational results as well, if they are not applied according to the quality and quantity of labor achievements, if they are separated from moral incentives, and if they are not accompanied by a purpose-oriented, ethical education." Vichev closes his article with a critical analysis of bureaucratic methods, citing Lenin on the subject of eliminating the vices of bureaucracy, and pointing out that this is a long-term process. Vichev adds that the "struggle against bureaucracy by no means signifies that the image of the leader should be obliterated." He explains the "qualities" required from a real leader under the socialist system, such as "sense of innovation, sense of responsibility, striving to improve one's work and education, the skill to take into consideration the political essence of economic activities and of all other kinds of work."

In the last paragraph of his article Vichev, in further analyzing the question of leadership, states: "The leader's qualities must be evaluated in their entirety, upon the basis of his deeds, upon the basis of the results achieved, and not according to friendship, to personal likes and dislikes. It is only upon the basis of competition and selection (and not through personal relations and soliciting), that everyone must demonstrate his political, scientific-technical, and moral abilities to exercise a certain function; he must earn the confidence and respect of the collective which he is leading."

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CSO: 2200/108

## BCP CC SENDS GREETINGS TO INDIAN CP CONGRESS

AU010721 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Mar 86 p 5

[Greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the 13th Congress of the Communist [Party] of India, read by Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, on 14 March in Patna]

[Text] Esteemed delegates, dear comrades, it is with great joy and emotion, that I respond to the important assignment, which entitles me, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, and on the personal behalf of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on behalf of all Bulgarian Communists and working people in socialist Bulgaria, to convey most sincere, militant greetings and cordial comradely wishes to your congress for successful and fruitful work.

In our country, Bulgaria, which has a 13-centuries old history, people are inspired by a feeling of deep respect and love for the great Indian people, for their ancient history and culture. For us, India is one of the most brilliant symbols of how in the new era opened by the Great October Socialist Revolution, in the epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism, the peoples of the East are shaking off their powerful shoulders the chains of a centuries-old colonial oppression, and are becoming the creators of their own destinies. We sincerely rejoice at the fact that the Republic of India is implementing a policy of peaceful coexistence and nonalignment. Your country's contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, racism, and apartheid, as well as for the preservation of world peace, and for halting the arms race, as well as for disarmament is particularly appreciated.

From this high rostrum I would like to assure you, dear comrades, that the Bulgarian communists are following the struggle of the glorious Communist Party of India with great attention and with feelings of solidarity.

Your party, which emerged under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, for as long as 6 decades already has been standing on firm and unrelenting positions in the vanguard of the Indian people's struggle for national independence and for social liberation, for freedom, equal rights, and prosperity. The party of the Indian communists is consistently protecting the vital interests of the workers class in India, as well as the interests of all working people, it is constantly seeking for adequate forms and methods in implementing the great teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin in practical life.

The Bulgarian communists particularly rejoice at the successes achieved by the Communist Party of India and by all Indian communists in achieving the unity of the left-wing, democratic, and national-patriotic forces, in intensifying the antiwar movement, in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for the unity and territorial integrity of India, for democracy and social progress, for preventing the thermo-nuclear disaster. We are particularly grateful to the Indian communists for the fact that they are paying great tribute and are demonstrating their deep reverence for George Dimitrov, one of the most brilliant representatives of our nation, the founder of socialist Bulgaria, who was also a consistent internationalist and indefatigable fighter for the unity of the communist movement.

We highly appreciate the loyalty of the Indian communists to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, their indefatigable struggle for the unity of the international communist movement.

Comrades, we are the envoys of the party of Dimitur Blagoev and of Georgi Dimitrov--a party of glorious traditions, a party which is nearly one century old, a party which led the workers class and all Bulgarian people through all stages of the class struggle until the final victory over monarcho-fascism and capitalism.

The socialist social system is definitely and irrevocably victorious in Bulgaria. Within a little over 4 decades, and particularly since the historic April 1956 plenum of the BCP Central Committee, our people have achieved tremendous successes. These successes in the socialist construction of Bulgaria were, above all the result of the indefatigable efforts of our workers class, of the cooperative peasants, of the socialist intelligentsia, and of all strata of our society as a whole. These achievements are the result of the consistent and indefatigable activities of the BCP and its Central Committee, and also the personal contribution of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, our first party and state leader, they are the result of their ability to creatively develop and successfully apply Marxist-Leninist theory to the specific conditions in our country.

The 13th BCP Congress will begin its work on 2 April 1986, in Sofia. The Bulgarian communists and all working people are intensively preparing for a worthy performance at this highest party forum, to which they are coming with new working achievements.

Comrades, our delegation fully shares the evaluation contained in the report read by the party's National Council, it shares the opinion expressed by numerous delegates, that mankind is now living through the most complicated stage of its thousands of years of development, through the stage that calls for the highest sense of responsibility.

The situation in the world is extremely tense today. The danger of thermo-nuclear war is great, it is a danger of the annihilation of mankind. The military preparations of the United States and NATO have been intensified. The danger of their so-called "star wars" program is particularly great, since the implementation of this program is likely to result in immeasurably greater expenditures for rearmament and will place military actions beyond human control.

The USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the other socialist community member-countries are not striving for military superiority and will not tolerate that military superiority be achieved over them. We are setting our own strategy of peace, detente, and disarmament against the strategy of tension promoted by the United States and its allies.

This strategy of peace was revealed with particular clarity in the declaration issued by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January 1986. Our party and the entire Bulgarian people ardently welcome and unanimously support the bold and realistic program mapped out in the declaration aimed at the liberation of our common home--the earth--from nuclear, chemical, and other types of mass destruction weapons during the period up to 2000.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will also in the future continue to contribute actively to the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, to the maintenance and development of good neighborly relations and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world. As for Asia, we fully support the proposal submitted by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for a joint, comprehensive approach to the problems of peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region. We are convinced, that precisely such an approach, which most carefully takes into consideration the historical prerequisites, as well as the interests of each individual country, will lead to peace, security, and cooperation on the Asian continent.

Dear Indian friends, we sincerely rejoice at the fact that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India, between the Bulgarian and Indian peoples, are developing along a dynamic, ascending line. Our relations in the economic, scientific-technical, and cultural sectors are close as well. The People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches great importance to the further development of the friendly Bulgarian-Indian relations in the interest of the two peoples, and in the interests of peace, security, and international understanding.

I would like to assure you from the rostrum of your congress, that we will continue to do everything within our power for the further development of fraternal relations and cooperation between the BCP and the Indian Communist Party, between the Bulgarian and Indian peoples.

Long live the Communist Party of India!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

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CSO: 2200/108

## BCP CC SENDS MESSAGE TO CPCZ CONGRESS

AU030813 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Mar 86 p 5

["Greetings of the BCP Central Committee to the 17th CPCZ Congress"]

[Text] Dear Comrades,

Dear Czechoslovak friends,

It gives me pleasure to fulfill the instruction of the BCP Central Committee to convey thanks for the invitation to our delegation to take part in the work of the 17th CPCZ Congress. I express our fraternal greetings to the congress delegates, to the Czechoslovak Communists, and to the whole Czechoslovak people from the BCP Central Committee, its general secretary, Todor Zhivkov, and the workers in the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB].

I am glad that we are in your factory, and that we are present at this stirring meeting with representatives of the Czechoslovak workers' class. We are touched by the hearty welcome, an expression of the feelings which the Czechoslovak Communists and workers have with regard to our party and the Bulgarian people.

We have listened attentively to the political report of the CPCZ Central Committee delivered by Central Committee General Secretary Gustav Husak--a renowned figure in the Czechoslovak and the international communist and workers' movement, and a great supporter of Bulgarian-Czechoslovak friendship and cooperation. We appreciated the in-depth critical analysis of the results which Czechoslovakia has achieved in the years following the 14th congress in all fields of social, economic, and cultural life during the period of the construction of the developed socialist society. We are impressed by the great, but real tasks which the party is drawing up for the next 5-year plan period and in the long term until the year 2000.

It is evident that the country's material-technical base has been consolidated during the past 5-year plan period. Structural changes have been carried out in industry, agricultural production has increased, and the efficiency of the national economy has risen. There is sound unity in Czechoslovakia on the basis of the federal organization. Socialist democracy and the workers' participation in the administration of the country are expanding. The living standard of the Czechs and Slovaks is rising.

The CSSR's relations with the Soviet Union, the PRB, and the other socialist countries have widely developed. Czechoslovakia is a sound link in the socialist community and is an active participant in the fight for peace, democracy, and social progress.

We take joy in the profoundly well-grounded directions for the development of the CSSR that are contained in the congress documents for the 1986-1990 period and until the year 2000. Their fulfillment will give a spur to the dynamics of the socioeconomic development, for intensifying the national economy and for combining the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist planned economy. And, of course, it will contribute to the workers' increased living standard. All this is linked with deepening socialist democracy, with developing the people's creative initiative, and with the people's higher level of education and professional skills.

Comrades,

In a week's time the 13th BCP Congress will open. It will discuss and adopt the Basic Directions for the PRB's Development During the 1986-1990 Period and, in certain main directions, also until the year 2000.

During the years of socialism we in Bulgaria have achieved substantial results in all fields of life. During the 30 years alone which have elapsed since the historic April 1956 plenum of the BCP Central Committee; the basic funds have increased 10-fold; the national income, 8-fold; industrial production, 14-fold; and agricultural production, 2.5-fold. The people's living standard has improved, and education, science and culture have developed.

The party's strategic course for the construction of the developed socialist society was enriched and given concrete form in 1981 at the 12th BCP Congress and at the subsequent Central Committee plenums. A policy is being implemented of intensive development of the economy and of fuller utilization of what has been achieved in the scientific-technical revolution.

The tasks set were carried out with respect to their basic indexes, notwithstanding the serious difficulties created for us by the unfavorable climatic conditions in the development of agriculture and the economy during 1984-85, the deterioration in the international situation, and the state of tension in the world.

The efforts of the entire party and the workers are aimed at raising quality in all activities, and at creating the necessary political, economic, and social conditions for further improving socialist social relations and for more fully opening up the workers' creative capacities.

We are adopting measures to expand socialist democratism and to further improve our political system in conformity with modern requirements. The Bulgarian Parliament adopted a new labor code 5 days ago. This will promote the activation of the human factor in production and enable the individual to express himself more fully in the labor process.

As previously, the foreign policy links of Bulgaria will develop during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and until the year 2000 on the basis of deepening socialist integration. These ties will be linked with the complex program for scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member-countries until the year 2000 through improving planning cooperation, expanding production relations, and forming joint enterprises and organizations with the fraternal countries.

The foreign policy activity of the party and the state is directed toward expanding the links and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community and, primarily, with the Soviet Union. We will continue in the future to contribute to strengthening the defensive might of the Warsaw Pact organization and to implementing the peace-loving foreign-policy course of the fraternal countries. We attach great importance to good-neighborly relations with the Balkan states. We are developing active links with the developing and the developed capitalist countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of equal rights.

Comrades,

The Bulgarian people value the relations of fraternal friendship and broad cooperation between the BCP and the CPCZ, our peoples, and states. Relations of many years' standing link the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak workers' movement. In our peoples' revolutionary struggles for national and social liberation, mutuality and solidarity has always been present. A notable contribution to these relations was made by Georgi Dimitrov and Klement Gottwald, the outstanding leaders of our parties and peoples, whose signatures appear beneath the first treaty of alliance between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

We note with satisfaction that the accords reached between comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak are being successfully fulfilled. Contacts in the political field are deepening along party and state lines between the parliaments, social and mass organizations, and the workers.

Our economic cooperation is constantly expanding on a bilateral basis and within the framework of CEMA. The percentage of specialized and work-sharing production in our mutual exchange of goods has increased from 32 percent in 1981 to 44 percent in 1985. The volume of mutual deliveries under the long-term agreement was fulfilled during the last 5-year plan period as early as in June 1985.

The good results of cooperation in culture, science, and education achieved in the past period create real opportunities for their further development. The assessment made by Comrade Todor Zhivkov during the 1982 visit to our country of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Comrade Gustav Husak has proved justified: "Now there is no field of political,

economic, social, and cultural life of our two countries where cooperation is not developing successfully and ever more intensively, where useful experience is not being exchanged, and where we are not helping one another."

Comrades,

The CPCZ Congress is meeting in a period when the issues of peace and war are the chief problems of our time. We are convinced that peaceful coexistence and constructive cooperation between states with different social orders is the only sensible way of improving the international situation, because it is the will of the peoples to live and work in peace.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries are at the head of the struggle for peace in Europe and throughout the world. This historic task is served by the comprehensive program for peace and disarmament put forward by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January 1986. This program was further developed in the political report to the Central Committee and in the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress which took place a month ago in Moscow.

The noble aim of the new Soviet initiatives is to enter the 21st century in a world free of nuclear, chemical, and other weapons of mass destruction. Mankind is to be liberated from fear for the future, the militarization of space is not to be permitted, and the immense funds now being spent on armament are to be directed toward peaceful purposes. The Soviet Union's peace program is sincerely stirring people throughout the world, because it is evidence of a will to find just and lasting solutions for the most vital issues of the present day.

Our people, the peoples of the socialist countries, and progressive mankind reject the policy of military force and the plans of American imperialism for "star wars," in which it is also attempting to involve its NATO allies more closely. Imperialism is intensifying its policy of hegemonism and is systematically suppressing the principles of modern international relations, equal rights, and independence. In spite of this we are convinced that world nuclear war is not a fatal inevitability, because world socialism and all democratic and antiwar forces on earth have declared themselves against it. Guarantees for preserving peace are also provided by the existing military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

As previously, the PRB will conduct a policy of peace, understanding, and cooperation, to build a world free of threats and wars. You and we both feel that this is the chief international duty of socialism.



In the name of the BCP delegation I cordially thank you for your hospitality. We wish you, the communists, all the workers in your factory, in the 10th Prague district, and in your capital city, and the fraternal Czechoslovak people successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. We wish you, dear comrades, new, even greater successes in building the developed socialist society.

And we convey to you, dear comrades, cordial greetings from the machine-building workers of Sofia.

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CSO: 2200/108

## GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES TECHNICAL, SOCIOPOLITICAL PLAN

AU152136 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] On 15 April the Bureau of the Council of Ministers discussed the results of the implementation of the plan on the country's scientific-technical and sociopolitical development during the first 3 months of the year.

It was stressed that as a result of the preCongress socialist emulation, which developed, the plan has been fulfilled according to all basic indexes. An increase in production and in the social productivity of labor has been achieved. Material expenditures and the use of electric power have decreased. A growth in the average wages of labor has been ensured, as well as a better satisfaction of the population's needs with goods and services.

The Bureau of the Council of Ministers directed attention toward some unsatisfactory results and unfavorable processes, and adopted measures for overcoming them. The economic council, leaderships of the economic trusts and combines, and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils have been requested to create an organization for stabilizing and accelerating the production pace during the future months so that by the end of the first 6 months the annual plan will be fulfilled at least 51 percent.

The task has been posed to quickly overcome the weaknesses of an organizational and subjective character in construction, and to create an organization which will ensure completing the objects under construction within the envisaged terms and obtaining the production envisaged for the current year.

The Bureau of the Council of Ministers also discussed regulations for the structure and activity of the new ministries and departments.

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CSO: 2200/108

## DOYNOV, LUKANOV RECEIVE INDONESIAN BUSINESSMEN

AU152156 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 15 (AFP)--A 40-member economic delegation of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (K.A.D.I.N.) headed by Mr. Sukamdani S. Gitosardjono [spelling as received] president of the chamber, paid a visit to Bulgaria. Among the delegation's members were businessmen and chief executives of large banks and companies.

The president of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry stated that the aim of the visit was to allow the Indonesian businessmen to get acquainted with the possibilities to broaden the bilateral trade and economic cooperation. "We can learn more about each other and look forward to fruitful results (the signing of contracts and an increase in trade) only if we come to know each other better," he said.

The representatives of the business circles of the two countries briefed each other on their export and import interests. They emphasized upon the cooperation in the fields of mechanical engineering, the textile and wood-processing industries, mining and prospecting. Special attention was paid to the idea to establish joint enterprises.

Today the leader of the Indonesian delegation was received by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council of Ministers' Economic Council.

Mr. Sukamdani S. Gitosardjono was also received by Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The delegation had a number of meetings in the Ministry of Trade, in foreign trade companies, economic and engineering organizations.

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CSO: 2200/108

## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ISSUES DECLARATION ON PEACE YEAR

AU271927 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

["Declaration on the Occasion of the International Peace Year" issued by the Bulgarian National Assembly at the 20th Session of the Eighth National Assembly on 21 March in Sofia]

[Text] On 24 October 1985 the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 1986 as the International Peace Year, and the unanimously adopted declaration adopted on this occasion appealed to all peoples to join the efforts of the United Nations for the preservation of peace and of mankind's future.

The National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria welcomes this important decision of the world organization and supports the basic goals and program of International Peace Year. Its proclamation is fully conformed to the unmistakably expressed will of the peoples on all continents to live in peace and security, as well as to achieve a drastic change for the better in the struggle to tame the arms race, provoked by the United States and NATO, and to prevent the militarization of space.

We are living in times of anxiety, when mankind is threatened by the menace of a worldwide nuclear conflagration. This makes it necessary above all to adopt specific and effective measures, before it becomes too late, for the preservation of peace, to stop the arms race, and to begin real disarmament.

The declaration issued by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January 1986 concerning the preservation of space and security on our planet is of great historic significance. This declaration submits a gradual and expanded program for the liquidation of mass destruction weapons by the end of this century, and for averting the danger of war. This document, unique in its essence, submits a comprehensive concept and practical measures for the consolidation of the international atmosphere. The program is a brilliant confirmation of the goals which the USSR has assigned itself in the international sphere, of its unshakable striving for peace. This program is an eloquent example for the new political thought and behavior which are necessary in the nuclear era, an example of how a great state must understand its particular responsibility for the fate of present-day and future generations.

The National Assembly and all Bulgarian people wholeheartedly support the declaration issued by M.S. Gorbachev which contains a comprehensive and thorough program on nuclear disarmament, on the elimination of all types of mass destruction weapons. The implementation of this program is the only sensible alternative facing the peoples today. This declaration was a categorical confirmation of the recently held 27th CPSU Congress, which determined the basic trends of Soviet foreign policy during the forthcoming years in the struggle for peace and security in the world. The basic postulates concerning the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security expressed in the political report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Congress point out the path that should be followed in asserting peaceful coexistence as the supreme, universal principle of interstate relations. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, in close cooperation with the socialist community member-countries, in cooperation with all peace-loving and progressive forces on the planet, will optimally contribute to the achievement of the final goal--that mankind should greet the 21st century without nuclear, chemical, and space weapons, free from the menace of war.

The National Assembly considers it necessary that all decisive actions should be adopted as early as today--during International Peace Year--in order to achieve this goal. The Soviet-American dialogue which started on the highest level generated certain hopes for the consolidation of the international situation, showing that opportunities exist for mutually acceptable agreements on certain questions. Unfortunately, the United States' answer to the most recent Soviet proposals does not reveal a serious intention to engage in the practical solving of the problems connected with nuclear and space arms. The world public expects the necessary political realism and goodwill from the U.S. Administration for the achievement of specific results.

During the disarmament negotiations it is extremely urgent that considerable and effective accords should be worked out, likely to set up a reliable barrier against the arms race, to prevent its transfer to outer space. On the other hand, this is likely to free tremendous resources for a constructive goal, above all for assisting the peoples who are struggling to overcome their economic backwardness.

On the eve of International Peace Year, the first leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Socialist Republic of Romania addressed a joint appeal for transforming the Balkans into a chemical-weapon-free zone. This important and topical proposal is combined with efforts to ban and eliminate chemical weapons on a global scale. Along with the initiative launched in 1981 for creating a nuclear-free zone in this same area, the proposal represents an expression of the active, peace-loving policy which is conducted by our country in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

The National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is addressing the parliaments of the Balkan countries, calling on them to support the proposals to establish a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans and to contribute actively to the practical implementation of these proposals.

The National Assembly notes with satisfaction the rich and meaningful program adopted and implemented in our country in connection with International Peace Year.

The National Assembly and all Bulgarian people are expressing the hope that during International Peace Year the governments and parliaments, as well as the entire progressive, peace-loving public will devote the greatest efforts to preserving and strengthening peace and security, to guaranteeing the peaceful future of mankind. The National Assembly unanimously declares that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will actively contribute to transforming International Peace Year into a year of considerable, positive changes to the advantage of peace, security, and disarmament, for the implementation of the noble goals of the United Nations Organization.

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CSO: 2200/108

## COUNTRY'S ROLE IN MBFR TALKS ANALYZED, PRAISED

AU272146 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 26 Mar 86 p 6

[Maya Ivanoa article, specially dispatched for the daily OTECHESTVEN FRONT from Vienna: "A Principleminded and Constructive Stand"]

[Text] An active and constructive participation--this is the briefest and most accurate definition of the role played by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. Our country joined this international, diplomatic forum as early as at the beginning of October 1973.

For as long as 13 years the Bulgarian delegation has firmly defended the stand of the Warsaw Pact member-states in these negotiations. Together with the other fraternal countries, Bulgaria is unrelentingly struggling for the victory of the cause of peace, for restoration of the spirit of detente and of peaceful coexistence. In full accordance with the principles of its peace-loving foreign policy and in conformity with the socialist ideals, the People's Republic of Bulgaria actively defends the interests of the socialist community, as well as its own national interests which conform to those of the socialist community.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria belongs to the most active participants in the negotiations. In its activity it is guided by the profound conviction that the achievement of honest, just, and mutually advantageous agreements on the reduction of the exceptionally great and dangerous military potential in the center of Europe is one of the methods of stabilizing and improving the political atmosphere not only in Central Europe, but in other parts of the continent, including the Balkan Peninsula.

Recently, the negotiations for the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe are conducted under conditions of an extremely complicated international atmosphere. The practical actions of the United States and its NATO allies are aimed at the achievement of onesided advantages. With their unfounded claims they obstruct the successful work of the negotiations and transform the forum into a series of fruitless discussions.

Such stands seriously and considerably obstruct the negotiations. On several occasions, but only in words, the United States and NATO expressed "sincere interest" in achieving agreements, but actually they are trying by all means to obstruct the overcoming of stagnation. This appeared with particular emphasis during several of the most recent rounds of negotiations, at which they unjustifiedly rejected the proposals of the socialist countries, proposals that were essentially new, and at the same time engaged in a noisy propaganda campaign of their "good intentions," of their "flexibility," and of their "political readiness." As a representative of the Warsaw Pact member-states in the negotiations, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has declared on several occasions that the negotiations can be successful, only if they propose measures likely to guarantee equal security to all negotiating countries, including those with a special status, as our country.

Adopting the stand that the Vienna negotiations are a two-sided process and that the achievement of agreements depends upon the question to which extent one side takes into account the interests of the other side, the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria insists upon a just and mutually acceptable agreement, likely to truly contribute to the normalization of the situation in Europe. The Bulgarian side thinks that the West should soberly treat its obligations and contribute its share to the achievement of an agreement.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has stressed on several occasions that the stand of the socialist countries is determined by their common approach to the problems of peace, security, and disarmament. Their proposals are aimed at the adoption of real steps for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, a proposal which will certainly give further impetus to the development of the process of detente and to a reduction of international tension. The Bulgarian side unrelentingly supports this approach and actively contributes to the implementation of sensible and businesslike proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact member-states.

Throughout the course of Vienna negotiations the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with strong and accurate arguments, proved the advantages of the socialist proposals and unmasked the lack of a constructive spirit in the approach of the Western participants. It declares itself in favor of preserving the goal of the negotiations, in favor of a true reduction of troops and armaments in the area of Central Europe, in favor of implementing a sensible and adequate control upon the future agreement in taking into consideration the interests of all interested sides. These principleminded stands of our country are earning its well-deserved prestige as a participant in international, political forums, and its popularity among the progressive, European public.

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## SOFIA MEETING MARKS FASCISM VICTIMS DAY

AU101850 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 10 Apr 86

["Fascism Never Again"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 10 (BTA)--The victims of fascism, the untold suffering it brought to mankind: That was the subject today of a speech by Mr. Mitko Grigorov, vice president of the State Council. Addressing a ceremonial meeting which marked April 11, the international day of former political prisoners, death camp survivors and those afflicted by fascism and war, he emphasised that, unfortunately, fascism is not merely a nightmarish past. Fascism continues to be a tangible threat to mankind, a threat which is manifested in the policy of certain states, in the establishment and the vigorous activities of neo-fascist organizations, etc. This threat should not be underestimated.

Mr. Mitko Grigorov analysed the policy pursued by the imperialist states which, just as four decades ago, pose a threat of another world war. He condemned the U.S. aspirations for world domination and its arrogant attitude to other countries and peoples, their allies included. The State Council vice president stressed that any attempt at changing the correlation of forces to the advantage of imperialism are doomed to failure, that the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union will deal a crushing blow on anybody who would venture to encroach on the peaceful work of the socialist community peoples.

In conclusion Mr. Mitko Grigorov said that there is no alternative to the policy of disarmament and of peaceful coexistence among states of different social systems.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 April, in reporting the same meeting, adds the information: The "festive all-city meeting took place in the 'Georgi Kirkov' hall in Sofia. It was attended by Comrades Milko Balev and Petur Tanchev; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; and veterans of the party and the revolutionary struggles. The meeting was led by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism."]

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CSO: 2200/108

## BRIEFS

CPSU DELEGATION VISIT--On 3 April the delegation of the CPSU to the 13th BCP Congress, led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, acquainted itself with the activity of leading scientific-production units. The delegation was accompanied by Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Stoyan Markov. The representatives of the Soviet communists visited the Central Institute for Calculating Equipment, the Institute on Technical Cybernetics and Robotics at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and the Pravets City Scientific-Production Combine on Micro-Processing Equipment. These leading units of the scientific-technical progress in Bulgaria are working in close integration with scientific institutes, departments, and ministries of the USSR. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 3 Apr 86] /8309

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION--On 3 April Gyula Gyovai, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception at his country's embassy, on Hungary's national holiday. The reception was attended by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and leaders and members of diplomatic missions. The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 3 Apr 86] /8309

ALEKSANDROV TO PCI CONGRESS--A BCP delegation led by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov has left for Florence. The delegation will take part in the 17th Italian Communist Party Congress. The delegation was seen off by Comrade Milko Balev. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Apr 86] /8309

ISRAELI CP LEADER RECEIVED--Sofia, April 10 (BTA)--Today, Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met Mr. Zahi Karkabi, alternate member of the CC of the Communist Party of Israel, who headed the delegation of the Communist Party of Israel to the 13th Congress of the BCP. The two sides exchanged opinions on topical issues of the international situation and the communist movement. They coordinated a protocol for the cooperation between the BCP and the CPI for time 1986-1987 period. They expressed unanimous opinions on all issues discussed. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 10 Apr 86] /8309

MLADENOV GREET'S PRK'S HUN SEN--Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of PRK Council of Ministers and foreign minister, recently received a congratulatory message from Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The message stressed: On the occasion of your 35th birthday, please receive my cordial greetings and wishes for good health and new success in your highly responsible tasks to achieve the PRK's foreign policy of peace to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. I am convinced that the relations between our two countries will further expand and be strengthened for the well-being of the Bulgarian and Cambodian people in the interest of world peace and progress. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Apr 86] /8309

TALKS WITH ROMANIA'S AVRAM--In the talks between Nikola Todoriev, chairman of the Economic Council of the "Energetika" Economic Trust [title as heard] and Ioan Avram, minister of electric power of Romania, questions were discussed connected with the building of joint complex projects on the Danube River and further cooperation in the field of power. The Romanian minister today visited the Kozloduy economic nuclear generating plant. He was also received by Comrade Andrey Lukanov. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Apr 86] /8309

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PRK'S DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 9 Apr (SPK)--Ney Pena, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the KPRP delegation to the 13th Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Congress, was received in Sofia by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee. On that occasion, the Bulgarian leader voiced welcome to the Cambodian delegation and asked it to convey his greetings and best wishes to General Secretary Heng Samrin. He declared that the People's Republic of Bulgaria always stands on the side of the PRK. For his part, Ney Pena conveyed Heng Samrin's regards to Todor Zhivkov and recalled the visit made by the latter to Cambodia shortly after liberation, calling it a powerful encouragement for the Cambodian people struggling in national defense and reconstruction. He also thanked the BCP Central Committee for inviting the Cambodian delegation to the congress. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 9 Apr 86] /8309

DYULGEROV-LED TU DELEGATION--On 8 April a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian trade unions, led by Comrade Petur Dyulgerov, departed for Prague, where it will take part in the 35th session of the WFTU bureau. The session will discuss the documents of the forthcoming 11th WFTU world congress, which will take place in September in Berlin. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 8 Apr 86] /8309

BENIN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY--Comrade Dimitur Stanishev and (Malami Geabduh), member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, signed an agreement on cooperation between the two parties and a plan on inter-party relations for the period of 1986-1987. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 7 Apr 86] /8309

GREEK CP GENERAL SECRETARY--Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party, who was a guest in our country on the occasion of the 13th BCP Congress, made a statement prior to his departure to a reporter of Bulgarian radio: He shared his impressions on the work of the congress. [Begin Florakis recording in Greek, fading into Bulgarian translation] The 13th BCP Congress during the forthcoming 15 years in the period up to 2000. This development is expanding in an era of scientific-technical revolution, in an era when the defense of peace has become a question of preserving life on our planet. I was strongly impressed by the tasks which the 13th BCP Congress has assigned: These are long-term tasks, based on innovative spirit, as regards the theoretical postulates for the practical solution of problems. The Bulgarian communists welcomed these documents with optimism, and I believe that they will fulfill and implement the tasks with that consistency which is a characteristic trait not only of their words, but also of their deeds. [end recording] [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 5 Apr 86] /8309

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PDYR'S AL-BAYD--Sofia, April 10 (BTA)--Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, met Mr. 'Ali Salem al-Bayd, secretary general of the CC of the Yemeni Socialist Party, who took part in the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. At the meeting the two sides exchanged opinions on issues related to the relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Yemeni Socialist Party, between Bulgaria and the PDR of Yemen as well as to the development of the current international situation. The two leaders informed each other of the tasks which the two parties are currently solving and expressed the mutual wish for the two countries to continue to promote their relations on the basis of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism as well as of the treaty for friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1141 GMT 10 Apr 86] /8309

USSR DELEGATION VISITS VARNA OKRUG--The delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, which participated in the work of the 13th BCP Congress, under the leadership of Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited Varna today. The guests, accompanied by Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Stoyan Markov, and by Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, were cordially greeted by Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP committee, as well as by other okrug and city leaders. The representatives of the CPSU visited the Chernomore scientific-technical combine, where they were made familiar with modern technologies for the production of radio-navigation stations for sea and river vessels, 80 percent of which are mainly exported to the Soviet Union. At the moving friendship rally which took place, Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov was presented with a model of an indicator of radio-navigation station called Pechora-2 Equipment produced in joint cooperation between Bulgarian and Soviet specialists, on behalf of the collective. Speeches were delivered at the rally by Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Georgiy Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Later, the guests also visited the Institute of Naval Hydrodynamics, where they were briefed on the successes of the Bulgarian shipbuilding industry, and on the basic activities of the scientific collective. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Apr 86] /8309

## REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO U.S. MEDITERRANEAN POLICY

## U.S. 'Provocations Cited'

AU071555 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 28 March 1986 carries on page 7 a 500-word Milan Rusko commentary in the "Word on the Events" column, entitled "The Aggressor in the Mediterranean." After saying that U.S. Naval vessels are lying a mere 20 km from the Libyan coast, Rusko notes: "They are demonstrating there the military force of the most aggressive imperialist great power; and they are not concealing their desire to provoke a conflict which can end tragically, not only for the Mediterranean area, but also for the whole world. The top American representatives are declaring that they want to "protect the traditional naval routes" with their 6th Fleet; but not a single complaint is known about the routes' being impassable, or about some obstacles there. Rusko goes on to say that "The conflict provoked by American aircraft a few days ago after a series of provocations has merely affirmed that it can spill over into a global tragedy at any moment, through the fault of the United States." Rusko then notes that almost 70 percent of Americans regard recent events as increasing the risk of war breaking out in the Near East, and that President Reagan has recently been acting like the main standard bearer of U.S. offensive forces; this dangerous development, Rusko says, has led the USSR to ask the UN Security Council to be convened.

"For a long time the United States has been behaving in an extremely aggressive manner in the Mediterranean," Rusko goes on to say; "and Washington's reaction to the latest proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, shows that it is not at all concerned about the security of naval routes, or about carrying out some peace mission, and so forth." The immediate negative reply to the USSR proposals for both great powers to withdraw their fleets from the Mediterranean, Rusko concludes, "shows in the correct light the intentions of the U.S. imperialist circles in that area, and their neoglobalist strategic concepts and hegemonist plans. According to White House notions the purpose of the provocation and of a possible regional conflict should be Libya's liquidation as a state with an antiimperialist orientation. In the past the United States repeatedly perpetrated such provocations and such aggression. The world has expressed its appreciation for the new Soviet initiative; it has condemned the negative U.S. stand; and it follows with indignation the dangerous new adventure of the United States and the

pseudo-arguments of its top representatives, which bear the marks of a pathological longing for unleashing a nuclear catastrophe."

#### Commentary Criticizes U.S. Policy

AU061554 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Mar 86 p 7

[Pavel Kryl commentary in the "Note" column: "Why Did It Do This?"]

[Text] In an absolute majority of instances, the planned, aggressive U.S. action against Libya has evoked, criticism and indignation in the world. Among the voices which have condemned the aggression and supported Libya, attention was primarily attracted by the stand taken by the Soviet Union, which was conveyed by Mikhail Gorbachev during his talks with Algeria's president in Moscow. The Soviet representative did not confine himself to merely criticizing America's policy; he also proposed specific steps which would lead to "transforming the Mediterranean, this cradle of many civilizations, into a zone of lasting peace and cooperation." He proposed that the USSR and the United States open immediate negotiations on mutually withdrawing their fleets from the Mediterranean. This proposal would contribute toward improving the international atmosphere in the area; and it goes to meet halfway the initiatives of nonaligned Mediterranean countries, who are preparing to convene their second conference in Malta this year. But with proverbial speed, the American Government strictly rejected the Soviet proposal. Why did it do this?

The dramatic events in the Gulf of Sidra have once again held up a mirror to the two approaches to resolving international problems. Whereas the Soviet Union lets no opportunity pass by without trying to improve the international situation by means of new initiatives, Washington is writing new pages into the so-called doctrine of neo-globalism. It is striving to convince the world of the allegedly new phase of the fight for "democracy" and against the "communist threat." But in the end we always get merely a dusted-off "gunboat policy," aimed at breaking progressive forces which are uncomfortable for American imperial interests.

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CSO: 2400/244

## RUDE PRAVO REPORTS ON 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS DEBATE

## First Accounts of Speeches

AU031340 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 26 March 1986 on pages 6 and 7 publishes the first accounts of speeches made during the debate at the 17th CPCZ Congress. In addition to the speech of Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech Socialist Republic (the major parts of which are covered by first two referent items) and the speech of Karel Hoffman, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, RUDE PRAVO carries accounts, ranging between 1,800 and 3,000 words, of discussion statements by the following four speakers: Vladimir Herman, leading secretary of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee; Frantisek Kubes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, metal founder in the CKD plant in Prague; Ignac Janak, leading secretary of the West Slovakia CPSL Regional Committee; and Josef Riman, chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

Vladimir Herman reviews the "positive results" achieved by South Moravian industry and agriculture in the 1981-85 5-year plan and attributes them to the "more demanding" party guidance of the region's economy.

On problems in South Moravia he says: "Year after year, we speak about changes in plans, about the obligation of superior economic agencies to discuss these changes with the regional party committee. Last year, only the sectors administered by Ministers Kapoun and Saul discussed the planned changes. It is not rare that we bear witness to changes that are difficult to understand, let alone explain. At the end of the year the plan was raised for those enterprises that had exceeded their tasks, as a result of good organization of labor, good management, and an active approach of the workforce, whereas the tasks for enterprises that had failed to fulfill the plan were lowered. In the end, everyone thus emerged as a good achiever.

"Sometimes an enterprise receives a plan. It launches a socialist competition and a movement of pledges and adopts an enterprise-wide pledge aimed at fulfilling and overfulfilling this plan. After a while, it receives a modified plan, higher than the original one, comprising the pledge to overfulfill it. Such an approach must be regarded, literally, as playing a hazardous game with people's initiative. It will not boost the labor collective's appetite to start anew.

"Last year we adopted a principle about the base to be used as a point of departure in setting the plan for this year. Yet as this plan is handed over to the enterprise, it turns out that this principle is not honored. What sort of principles are, in fact, binding for some officials? The question is how much longer we will tolerate such approaches. It is essential that the appropriate central committee departments raise their demands on cadres and draw the appropriate conclusions from such approaches.

"Also in our region some ranking officials failed to come to a correct understanding of the party agencies' endeavor to enhance discipline and order and pretend that this does not concern them. It was necessary to resort to cadre measures. A total of 19 ranking officials in the nomenklatura of the regional committee, mostly directors, have been recalled from their posts, as a total of 1,122 technical-managerial employees have been punished along party lines for moral transgressions, criminal offenses, or the nonfulfillment of tasks or party resolutions." Herman adds that the regional committee intends to continue to apply "exacting criteria" in evaluating ranking officials, availing itself of this year's "comprehensive evaluation of nomenklatura cadres" to this end.

Frantisek Kubes opens his speech by referring to the outdated production base in the CKD plant's foundry. According to Kubes, the fact that the workplace has remained virtually unchanged for the past 30 years has a "depressing effect" on the young generation of workers, who soon leave the foundry in search of better working conditions and better pay. He complains that "we constantly talk about modernizing the machine pool, progressive production methods, utilizing the skills of the technical intelligentsia, and improving the social conditions for working people, but when it comes to final negotiations, even the enterprise that is getting purposefully ready for these tasks finds out that there are neither the financial resources, nor the necessary capacities, to ensure them."

Kubes appeals to the "supraordinated economic agencies" to realize that foundries are one of the foundations of engineering production and indispensable for the national economy. He believes that "it is time to start allocating resources to the branches that create national income and teach nonproduction and budget-funded organizations to be more modest."

Kubes goes on to say: "The 16th Congress underlined the need to reduce administrative staffs, to wage a struggle against bureaucracy and other abuses that have long been causing the socialist society a number of problems and difficulties. What has happened, however? It might be said that administrative staffs have grown larger in all respects because everyone affected [by the demand to cut down administration] began to engage in feverish activity and to flood party, state, and production organizations with circulars, questionnaires, and all kinds of forms. I am convinced that once we succeed in paring down this activity, which keeps leading cadres so busy at all levels, we will have enough manpower for services, enough plumbers, slaters, and tradesmen in other professions that are threatened with extinction.



"Notwithstanding the unambiguous support of leading Prague bodies for the preservation of the industrial and working class nature of the capital, we see that the actual development in our industrial municipal district and in the CKD plant itself does not correspond to this. The number of workers in our plants keeps declining, a decline which is not sufficiently offset by new technology. This may not be typical of all regions and for Prague as a whole, but what worries us most is that engineering and metallurgical professions are losing their attractiveness for the young generation.

"Frequently, we ask ourselves: Why is this so? What is the reason for this general aversion for work in the factory? In our opinion, this is due to the decline not only in the social, but also in the political status of the workers class. We are therefore convinced that political, social, and state agencies must pay more attention to the position and upbringing of the workers class, and to the solution of its problems as outlined in the report of the central committee. This is not only a question of prestige, but a requirement resulting from the historic mission of the workers class."

In concluding, Kubes criticizes the "excessively complicated" wage system. He says that his earnings are made up of more than 10 items, a number of which he cannot influence by his performance. Kubes believes that even the currently implemented second stage of "raising the economic effectiveness of the wage system" does not "consistently solve" existing problems in the sphere of wage policy, because it places one-sided emphasis on attained educational level and gives inadequate consideration to "political and professional experience."

Ignac Janak sums up in his speech the economic results of the West Slovak region in the past 5 years, he criticizes, in particular, the "cumbersome and longwinded" investment policy. Giving examples of mistakes in the investment policy, he mentions the need to shut down a new fibreboard production line in the Drevoindustria plant in Pezinok, because of malfunctioning equipment, which caused losses of almost Kcs2 billion, the failure to utilize the thermal energy of the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power plant for heating purposes, and delays in the construction of the Mochovce nuclear power plant.

Turning to difficulties in the region's agriculture, Janak criticizes the engineering sector for manufacturing "agricultural machinery and equipment, whose workability, tractive power, and high fuel consumption trail behind those used in advanced countries." He says that current technology is largely responsible for the 15-30 percent losses occurring during the harvest of sugar beets. Additional losses are reportedly caused by the obsolescence of the equipment of sugar refineries, owing to which sugar campaigns now last up to 120 days. Janak urges the solution of these issues, which is "vital from the national economic viewpoint."

Josef Riman reports in his statement on the results of the institutes of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in 1981-85 and on the Academy's tasks arising from the "comprehensive program" of the CEMA countries' scientific-technological progress up to the year 2000. He also emphasizes the need for closer ties between science and production.

### Further Report

AU031330 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 27 March 1986 devotes its pages 3, 4, 5, and 6 to the discussion at the 17th CPCZ Congress. In addition to the speech of Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSZ Central Committee and the speech of Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, RUDE PRAVO of 27 March publishes accounts, ranging between 1,500 and 2,800 words, of the discussion statements by the following 13 speakers: Otto Tomasu, enterprise director of the east Slovak Iron Works in Kosice; Josef Cizek, director of the Chelcice United Agricultural Cooperative; Josef Mevald, leading secretary of the West Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee; Jaroslav Tomasovic, worker from the Georgi Dimitrov Chemical Works in Bratsilava; Kvetoslava Kovarova, dairy maid in the Podlesi United Agricultural Cooperative in North Moravia; Alena Pokorna, worker from the VTZ plant in Chomutov; Ladislav Luhovy, general director of the Martin-based Heavy Engineering Plant's economic production unit; Frantisek Tesar, leading secretary of the East Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee; Vasil Krett, director of the Nuclear Research Institute in Rez; Zuzana Remetova, director of the "Golden Ear" United Agricultural Cooperative in Raslavice, Bardejov District; Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic; Jirina Pristoupilova, director of a secondary vocational school for railroad workers in Liberec; and Jiri Drexler, general director of the Gottwaldov-based Czech Rubber and Plastics Plant's economic production unit.

Otto Tomasu reports on the results achieved by the East Slovak Iron Works, the largest producer of steel in Czechoslovakia, in the past 5 years and on the planned modernization of the works. He says that, whereas "world producers" manufacture all their steel by the continuous casting method, in his enterprise it is only 20 percent. According to the modernization plans, by the mid-nineties the East Slovak Iron Works should cast all their steel by means of this "progressive method," which will permit the closure of a number of workplaces and "save" about 1,100 employees.

To provide work for these people and for the "considerable manpower surplus" anticipated in the East Slovak region in the years to come, the East Slovak Iron Works plans, according to Tomasu, to expand their engineering facilities.

Josef Cizek deals in his statement with the performance of South Bohemian farmers in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and with the application of "scientific-technological progress" in his cooperative farm.

Josef Mevald opens his speech by reviewing the "generally successful" fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in West Bohemia. Turning to areas "with which we cannot express satisfaction," he singles out the rate of technological innovation and planning. In this connection Mevald says: "The authority of the plan as an instrument of management has been rather battered in the last few years, which is a serious matter. The countless changes in the plan--which, in our opinion, are brought about predominantly by subjective influences--not only represent an unstable basis for enterprises, but they also lead to certain injustice. The practice is gaining ground of constantly

increasing the burden for good enterprises and plants while keeping the weak above water. By dissolving contingency reserves we average everything out so that in the end bonuses and premiums are pocketed everywhere, regardless of merit. One need not explain to which end this situation leads. Even now not all enterprises know their plan for this year. It is simply high time to tighten planning discipline, from top to the bottom."

In another part of his speech, Mevald refers to people's reactions to the recent CPSU Congress. He says: "The response to the 27th CPSU Congress is tremendous, not only in the ranks of our party. People make all kinds of comparisons, many things inspire them to improve work and enhance commitment, in short, there is a great deal of discussion. However, certain doubts are also being expressed as to whether we, too, will really take the path of great exactingness and consistency. I am convinced that there is no other way for us, if we want to succeed in implementing the tasks that are the subject of our congress deliberations."

In concluding, Mevald discusses problems caused by the "intolerable migration" from West Bohemia. He says: "Considerable decreases in the population of productive age in some western parts of the region have prompted us to ask central agencies to deal with the situation. It is with gratitude that we have received the decision of the national and federal governments to take measures aimed at stabilizing life in these localities. Experience has also taught us that some measures from the center cannot be mechanically applied without consideration of local conditions because life brings with itself situations that cannot be transformed merely by way of economic benefits, that is, by liquidating everything that yields economic losses." Mevald appeals to the central agencies to "accompany our targets concerning the stabilization of life in these localities with accelerated housing construction, which is the basic cause of manpower destabilization." He says that, if cooperative and private housing construction are excluded, the number of new apartments in West Bohemia in 1981-85 was less than 50 percent of the number in 1971-75 or 1976-80 and that, in terms of completed apartments per 1,000 inhabitants, West Bohemia is behind the Czechoslovak and Czech average. Mevald deplores that the Eighth 5-Year Plan perpetuates this trend.

Jaroslav Tomasovic discusses the modernization plans of the Georgi Dimitrov Chemical Works in Bratislava, with special emphasis on the "ecological program." He says that, as a result of new measures, the enterprise will reduce emissions 30 percent by 1990. These measures will include the phasing out of the production of viscose rayon, "the largest source of undesirable pollutants." According to Tomasovic, this step is motivated by the "extraordinary sense of responsibility and obligation of the labor collective and the political and economic management of the enterprise vis-a-vis the Bratislava population."

Kvetoslava Kovarova and Zuzana Remetova both discuss the economic results and plans of their agricultural cooperatives. Kovarova also deplores that, in everyday work, farmers run up against problems which they are unable to solve on their own. These reportedly include the "unavailability of technology for sloping plots, technological lines for the nutrition and chemical protection of crops, high-performance loading machines, technology for gathering straw, and so forth."

Alena Pokorna deals with the development of Chotmutov District in North Bohemia. She also criticizes the unwillingness of university graduates, especially physicians and engineers, to work in North Bohemia "under the pretext of the environment" and blames it on the quality of ideological work at colleges and universities. The shortage of physicians, in particular, is said to be "palpable." Pokorna denies that the environment in North Bohemia is deteriorating and asserts that "there is a turn for the better, albeit it is rather slow." She points to the ongoing efforts to install desulfurizing equipment in major air polluting power stations and industrial enterprises and appeals to the media and other agencies "to help change the image of our region."

Ladislav Luhovy discusses the intensification and computerization program of the Heavy Engineering Plants in Martin and the export plans of the economic production unit. He also takes issue with the "frequent changes of rules in the economy, which is a very serious obstacle in setting long-term targets." According to Luhovy, this also complicates the assessment of the long-term performance of individual organizations and managers.

Frantisek Tesar says that, although industrial enterprises in East Bohemia fulfilled most of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, this should not obliterate "shortcomings in planning, managerial work, and supplier-user relations." In this connection Tesar says: "The situation in some textile factories is such that even the plan foresees that most Saturdays will be working days. The production plan is being fulfilled, sometimes even overfulfilled, the management is satisfied, and there are bonuses. However, this situation is untenable in the long run. Let me cite just one example. Following the departure of foreign workers last year, the Veba national enterprise in Broumov got into great production problems. Instead of adopting its own, specific measures, the enterprise management relied on a modification of its plan. This did not happen. Even the introduction of a 3-shift operation in September and the weavers' devotion did not help. The factory ran, so to speak, day and night, including Saturdays and Sundays. But the general directorate of the cotton industry did not worry about it because the general directorate as a whole fulfilled the plan. Yes, it did fulfill the plan, but only because at the end of the year the ministry so-called objectified the plan. This happened in January this year. We rightly ask--what happened to the role of management agencies, to knowledge of the situation in enterprises, where are timely measures?" According to Tesar, "old approaches" also accompany the detailing of the plan for 1986 and the entire 5-year plan: "The plan is marked by lack of mutual interlinkage and there are fruitless and endless negotiations at all levels."

Speaking about agriculture, Tesar says that, with the exception of sugar beets, East Bohemia fulfilled its "duties toward the republic." The sugar beet harvest was depreciated by the delay in and poor quality of the beets' processing, so that 17,000 metric tons of last year's harvest even had to be fed to livestock.

Vasil Krett discusses the cooperation of the Nuclear Research Institute in Rez with institutes in the USSR and other CEMA countries and the results of this

cooperation. Speaking about problems that stand in the way of the rapid application of the results of research, he mentions the "overly complicated and centralized current methods of planning and implementing international cooperation" and the unwillingness of production enterprises to apply the results of research. He goes on to say: "Although the current method of planning tasks in science and technology has brought with it considerable improvement from the viewpoint of the responsible selection of tasks in accordance with national economic needs, it must be analyzed anew, according to our experience. It must be ascertained whether in practice it really exerts a positive influence on the attainment of top parameters, on the development of new technologies and products, on the acceleration of solutions, reduction of costs, and ensuring maximum social effect."

Another "permanent problem" concerning the development of science and technology discussed by Krett are supplier-user relations.

Krett says: "Deliveries for the tasks of scientific-technological development are not given the necessary priority. Lack of understanding for the importance of orders for technical development continues to prevail on the enterprise level and precedence is almost always given to ensuring routine production tasks. Neither is the quality of orders for research and development viewed as a matter of first-rate importance. In spite of energetic negotiations along the economic line, in many cases, not infrequently up to ministerial level, we fail to safeguard planned tasks by means of economic contracts with supplying organizations. Here we are confronted with a great political-economic task--to rapidly change this attitude.

"Other problems with which the scientific-research base must grapple include the long deadlines for orders of materials and equipment, limited by the possibilities of deliveries of small amounts of special materials, and the tediously long process of planning and releasing hard currency for purchases of essential materials and technology, a process that sometimes takes longer than is the required timespan in which the task is to be resolved."

Krett notes that even the party bodies' efforts after the Eighth CPCZ Central Committee Session have not yet resulted in the needed acceleration in putting the results of research and development into practice. He calls therefore for the elaboration of "such economic instruments as would facilitate the transfer of the results of development into practice."

Speaking about shortcomings among researchers, Krett points to their "conservatism" and unwillingness to take risks, as well as to the "political passivity" among young scientists. Party members and graduates with experience in youth union work are said to be "an exception" among the young scientists coming to Krett's institute.

Milan Klusak discusses the results of cultural policy in the past 15 years. He asserts that the "mainstream of contemporary artistic front maintains its healthy direction," which he views as a proof of the "evident failure of the right-wing and counterrevolutionary attacks on the socialist character of our culture." On a less positive note, Klusak notes the need to "raise the criteria of ideological and artistic exactingness," to prevent the publication of "grey

and weak books," the need to enlarge the audiences for classical music, as well as the need to fight for a "healthier development" of popular music. He says in this context: "What matters in the area of both professional and amateur popular music is not only the quality of the music itself, but, even more so, a more consistent struggle of all officials responsible for organizing concepts and performances against the infiltration of unhealthy phenomena from the class-alien bourgeois world into the lifestyle and ethics of young people, in particular. It is said openly in the West that this infiltration is quite deliberate. It is therefore necessary to resist these forms of ideological infiltration more conceptually and in a coordinated fashion and to systematically and conceptually promote a healthy development of popular music."

Jirina Pristoupilova deals in her speech with the problems of vocational training in North Bohemia, and Jiri Drexler with the application of the results of research and development in his economic production unit and South Moravia as a whole.

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CSO: 2400/244

HUSAK, CHNOUPEK CABLE NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO ETHIOPIA

LD041943 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, sent a congratulatory telegram to Mengistu Haile-Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Ethiopian Workers' Party and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia on the occasion of the national holiday of his country, Victory Day. He singles out the endeavor of the Ethiopian people, who under party leadership, started building a new socially just society and who now resolutely defend revolutionary gains against attacks by world imperialism and reaction. He paid high tribute to the progressive, anti-imperialist foreign policy pursued by socialist Ethiopia, which is an important contribution to the cause of peace, progress and security on the African Continent and throughout the world. Comrade Gustav Husak voiced the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and internationalist solidarity between the nations of Czechoslovakia and Socialist Ethiopia will continue to develop successfully for the benefit of both friendly countries and in the interest of peace and socialism.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, congratulated Lieutenant Colonel Goshu Wolde, minister of foreign affairs of Socialist Ethiopia, on Ethiopia's national holiday.

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CSO: 2400/244

## CPCZ CONGRESS DELEGATIONS NOT MENTIONED BY CSSR RADIO, CTK

AU031324 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 27 March 1986 on pages 1 and 7, and on 28 March 1986 on pages 1 and 2, carries reports on the visits by foreign delegations to the recent 17th CPCZ Congress to various enterprises in various parts of the CSSR during their stay.

Comparison with CSSR Radio and CTK reports on the arrival of foreign delegations for the Congress reveals that the arrival of the following delegations was not mentioned by these sources:

- Communist Party of the Philippines, led by Augusto Miranda, member of the party Central Committee Politburo;
- Communist Party of Jordan, led by Samir Haddad [spelling of name as published], member of the party Central Committee;
- Paraguayan Communist Party;
- Lebanese Communist Party, led by Karim Mrou [spelling of name as published], deputy general secretary of the party and member of the party Central Committee Politburo;
- Communist Party of Great Britain, led by Bill Innes, member of the party Executive Committee, and secretary of the party Yorkshire Committee;
- Communist Party of Ireland, led by its National Chairman Michael O'Riordan;
- United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia, led by Alex Kaunda Shapi [spelling of name as published], member of the party Central Committee and secretary of state for defense and security;
- Spanish Socialist Workers Party, led by Rafael Vallejo, member of the party Federal Committee and senator for Cordoba;
- Communist Party of Colombia, led by Jose Arizala [spelling of name as published], member of the party Executive Committee;
- Popular Union Party [Strana Lidoveho Svazu] of Kuwait;



- Panhellenic Socialist Movement PASOK;
- Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman;
- Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica;
- Communist Party of Argentina, led by Luis Ernesto Heller, member of the party Political Commission and of the party Central Committee Secretariat;
- Jamaican Workers Party, led by Barry Chevannes, member of the party Central Committee Politburo;
- Benin People's Revolutionary Party, led by Karim Boukary Tenakah [spelling of name as published], member and administrative secretary of the party Central Committee;
- Socialist Party of Chile, led by Ernesto Galaze [spelling of name as published], member of the party Central Committee and its Foreign Committee;
- Communist Party of Saudi Arabia;
- Socialist Party of Australia, led by party Chairman Jack McPhillips;
- Communist Party of Bangladesh;
- Communist Party of Peru, led by Gustavo Espinoza Montesino, member of the party Political Commission and UNIDAD director;
- Indian National Congress I;
- Chadian National Democratic Union, led by Paul Angoya, member of the party Central Committee Politburo;
- Communist Party of Sira Lanka, led by Sarath Muttetuwegama, member of the party Central Committee Politburo;
- National Liberation Front--Bahrain, led by Aziz Mahmud [spelling of name as published], member of the party steering [ridici] committee;
- Communist Party of Sudan;
- Communist Party of Denmark, led by Poul Emanuel, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee;
- Seychelles People's Progressive Front, led by Sylvette Frichota [spelling of name as published], secretary of the party Central Committee;
- United Socialist Party of Mexico, led by Eduardo Montes [spelling of name as published], member of the party Central Committee Political Commission;

--Communist Party of Bolivia, led by Oscar Salas Moya, member of the party Central Committee Political Commission;

--Finnish Communist Party, led by Arvo Kempainen [spelling of name as published], member of the party Central Committee Politburo;

--Swiss Labor Party, led by Georg Lechleiter, member of the party Central Committee;

--Belgian Communist Party;

--Belgian Socialist Party (Walloon), led by Andre Lognard;

--Martinique Communist Party;

--Syrian Communist Party, led by Khaled Hammamim [spelling of name as published], member of the party Politburo;

--Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, led by Abdullah Natape [spelling of name as published], member of the National Executive Committee;

--Maurice Bishop's Patriotic Movement of Grenada, led by its Deputy Chairman George Louison;

and the delegation of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM.

No further processing is planned.

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## BRIEFS

USSR SCIENCE LINK--The first session of the commission for cooperation between the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences in natural and technical sciences ended by signing a protocol. The commission discussed and approved the main tasks of its work and some organizational issues. Czechoslovak and Soviet scientists also exchanged experience from the implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress of the CEMA until 2000 and assessed further topical issues of mutual cooperation. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Apr 86 LD] /9274

CSO: 2400/244

## REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

## SCINTEIA Condemns 'Aggressive Action'

AU160805 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0737 GMT 16 Apr 86

["Stop at Once any Aggressive Actions Against Libya"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest 16 Apr (AGERPRES)--The supreme interests of peace in the world categorically demand that any aggressive action against Libya, should stop at once, writes daily SCINTEIA in its commentary in the 16 April issue.

The commentary shows:

Public opinion in our country, along with world public opinion, has got to know with high anxiety and deep worry about the USA airforce bombing of Libya, an aggressive act that generates a most serious situation in the Mediterranean and the world over, as highlighted by the message addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu to President Ronald Reagan of the United States.

The Romanian people most energetically and firmly condemn this military action that has resulted in big material damage and numerous victims. Obviously, nothing, absolutely nothing can justify such a flagrant aggression against an independent and sovereign country, a member of the United Nations.

Such acts defy any norms of legality and justice, run counter to any rule of international conduct, account for a flagrant violation of the UN Charter principles. The aggressive action against the Libyan capital is an inadmissible manifestation of the policy of strength, generating highest risks with unforeseeable consequences for the cause of peace.

It is known that socialist Romania expressed long ago her firm and principled position against the dangerous course of events in the central Mediterranean. Our country took stand against the measures and appeals to economic embargo on Libya, protested against the American military manoeuvres in the Gulf of Sidra and against the air and naval operations, stressing the need for an end to be put to the shows of force and for arms not to be resorted to, for any reason whatsoever, and for everything to be done in order to halt the military confrontations and solve the problems by political, peaceful means. Numerous

Numerous other countries of the world advocated the same, urging abstention and moderation.

Unfortunately, events have taken a very dangerous course. And the fact is the more regrettable as such events occur precisely in the international year of peace, with the military actions of the kind of those taken against Libya running flagrantly counter to the noble goals that should tower the observance of this year.

The grave situation created in the Mediterranean is the more worrying to the peoples as international life keeps traversing a time of unprecedented tension. While the arms race, nuclear in the first place, goes on at high paces, while the world has become overstuffed with weapons, it is obvious that any speaker entails the risk of triggering off a wide-scale conflict that could get out of control, generalize and directly affect all peoples.

As it is known, under a resolution endorsed unanimously at the latest UN session, pursuant to a Romanian initiative, the member-states of the world organization reiterated their solemn commitment to settle by political means the situations of tension and conflict, the disputes, to abstain from the use of force and threat of force, from any interference in other states' domestic affairs. The interests of world peace demand that this solemn pledge be fully observed, by all states towards all states.

This is the clear position of the whole Romanian people that disapproves of and firmly and categorically condemns any aggressive act. No matter what motivation is given for such an act, no matter what argument is produced, facts are facts--and nothing, not even the reference to the control of terrorism, can justify the recourse to the bombing of a sovereign country.

Terrorism must not be countered by terrorism and litigations are not solved by way of arms, by the "arguments" of shells.

That is why, the Romanian people, our country, resolutely condemning the military action declare for the undelayed cessation of any aggressive act and urge that nothing be undertaken which is sure to aggravate things still more and lead to the escalation of the conflict. On the contrary, what is most stringently necessary in the current situation is that action be taken in the spirit of political lucid-mindedness, of reason, as one must understand that the only modality to settle issues is dialogue, negotiations and not force.

Inspired by the wish to see an immediate end put to the grave situation created, the Romanian people considers it imperiously necessary that high responsibility be shown, that everything possible be done for the cessation of the armed actions against Libya, for the steady observance of the norms and principles of international legality, for abstention and calm, for the prevalence of reason.

This is the primordial requirement of this moment, this is what should focus the efforts of all states and peoples. It is now more necessary than ever that all peace-loving forces act most resolutely to straighten out the crisis

in the Mediterranean, to extinguish the hotbeds of tension, to defend the general cause of peace and security the world over.

#### Scientist, Peace Groups Issue Motions

AU181530 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1452 GMT 18 Apr 86

["Romanian Motions on the U.S. Attack on Libya"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Apr (AGERPRES)--"There is no way to justify the bombing by the U.S. Air Force of the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, which is a flagrant violation of Libya's independence and sovereignty, of the norms governing international relations and the principles of the UN Charter," reads the motion of the Romanian National Committee "Scientists and Peace" led by Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Sc.

History, international developments, as well as our own life experience have proved that interstate conflicting issues cannot be settled by force and military intervention, shows the motion, underscoring that the resolution of those problems requires political, negotiated action, in the spirit of understanding, collaboration and peace.

The motion points to the pressing need for scientists on all continents to work in concert for the prevention of any act that might endanger the life of individuals, children and all nations.

Given the extremely serious situation created by the spiralling arms race, by the huge amounts of ever more sophisticated nuclear and conventional weapons stockpiled in military arsenals, the motion further reads, we should work in all firmness against any violation of the international law norms, for the exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of all litigious issues, of inter-state differences.

In harmony with the whole people, the motion urges the cessation of military actions against Libya and an exclusively peaceful settlement of all the litigious issues in the relations with the USA, in the spirit of equality, independence and mutual interest, of the cause of world detente and peace.

The Romanian National Committee "Scientists and Peace" address a ringing call to all the people working in the service of science to act unswervingly for the elimination of the use and threat of force from interstate relations, the cessation of all aggressive actions, for science to be exclusively placed in the service of peace and understanding among nations, of all peoples' prosperity, happiness, the motion reads in conclusion.

The peace movement in Romania learned with deep concern about the extremely serious situation created in the Mediterranean as a result of the raid by aircraft of the United States of America on Libya, emphasizes a motion of the National Committee on the safeguarding of peace in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

That unjustified military action against a free and sovereign people, against an independent country in the membership of the United Nations organization is a grave violation of the norms of international law, of the principles that should govern interstate relations and of the charter of the United Nations.

Placing emphasis on the fact that the International Year of Peace should be marked by steps and actions devoted to peace, mankind's most precious asset--and not by statements of intention and proclamations--the motion expresses the belief that the issues between the United States of America and Libya can only be solved peacefully, through negotiations, which--no matter how strenuous and complex they might be--are the only way to constructively and lastingly settle interstate litigious issues.

From the bottom of our hearts we back socialist Romania's will--which President Nicolae Ceausescu asserted--to make its full contribution to an exclusively peaceful resolution of all problems, in the spirit of understanding, collaboration and peace, the motion stresses, showing in conclusion:

Aware of the gravity of the situation which has been created, the peace movement in the Socialist Republic of Romania makes a ringing call on all the committees and organizations that militate for peace, on all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces to concert their efforts for an immediate removal of the serious threat posed to mankind, in defence of the peoples' foremost right to life, freedom and peace.

#### Red Cross Message To U.S. Counterpart

AU191722 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1408 GMT 19 Apr 86

["Motion on the U.S. Air Raid on Libya"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Apr (AGERPRES)--The Red Cross Society in the Socialist Republic of Romania follows with deep concern the situation created as a result of the bombing of Libya, a sovereign country member of the United Nations Organization, by aircraft of the United States of America which took a toll of many innocent victims among the civilian population and caused severe damage, reads a motion which the aforementioned Romanian organization sent to the Red Cross Society in the United States of America.

The air raid on the Libyan territory poses a grave threat to world peace and violates the international law norms, the principles of the UN Charter and the Geneva Conventions, the motion further points out emphasizing that, in the current international situation, resorting to force could only sharpen even more the tensions and antagonisms between the USA and Libya and make more difficult the identification of an equitable solution. We are firmly convinced that inter-state differences can only be solved by way of negotiations, because--no matter how complex or laborious they may be--diplomatic understandings are the only way conducive to a durable settlement of international issues.

As a member of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the motion shows, on behalf of its more than seven million members, the Red Cross Society in the Socialist Republic of Romania expresses its deep concern over the serious situation created in the Mediterranean, whose consequences can only be negative. Calling for efficient actions to be taken (?to safeguard) peace, re-establish a climate of confidence and cooperation in keeping with the norms of international coexistence, the motion makes a pressing appeal on the Red Cross Society in the USA to work for the prevention of new military actions against Libya, for a negotiated resolution of the issues between the two countries, for the ensurance of peace in the Mediterranean, in Europe and the world over.

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## LEBANESE PARLIAMENTARY GROUP BEGINS VISIT

## Giosan Welcomes Delegation

AU231323 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Apr (AGERPRES)--On 22 April a parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Lebanon, headed by Husayn al-Husayni, president of the National Assembly, arrived in Bucharest to pay a Romanian visit, invited by the Grand National Assembly.

On arrival the guests were welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and by deputies.

Maurice Bassous, Lebanese ambassador in Bucharest, and members of the embassy were present.

## Giosan Meets With Parliamentarians

AU231858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Apr (AGERPRES)--On 23 April Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, met a parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Lebanon, headed by Husayn al-Husayni, president of the National Assembly, now visiting Romania.

During the interview the sides presented the parliamentary activity in the two countries and highlighted the role played by parliaments in developing and diversifying the bilateral relations of friendship and collaboration.

The sides also brought to the fore the contribution the parliaments and parliamentarians in Romania and Lebanon can make to the general effort to set in a climate of detente, peace and cooperation throughout the world.

### Further on Meeting

NC231818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, and his accompanying delegation are continuing their visit to Romania. Today Al-Husayni met with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, and several assembly members. During the meeting, the two parties reviewed relations between Lebanon and Romania and all aspects of cooperation. They also discussed the political situation in Lebanon, the Middle East, and the world.

Giosan welcomed Speaker al-Husayni and his delegation, and noted that there are links between the two countries in various domains. He said that Romania wishes to develop bilateral relations which, he added, became notable stronger after the Israeli invasion of Lebanese territory.

Continuing, Giosan recalled the Romanian president's initiatives for solving the disputes in the region. He added, however, that these initiatives do not mean Romania wishes to play the role of mediator.

Speaker al-Husayni expressed admiration for Romania and its policy and commended Lebanon's strong relations with Romania. He said: Inter-Lebanese differences are similar to those that exist in other nations. They would never have led to war were it not for the great plot against Lebanon as a whole. Israel, he added, is aware that its survival and continuation depends on Western support. Furthermore, since its establishment, Israel has never sought peace in our region because it has refused and continues to refuse to recognize the Palestinian people's rights.

Speaker al-Husayni said that the Lebanese people are trying to reorganize their internal situation and achieve unity to ensure the liberation of their land. Israel is working to strike at our unity and interfere in our domestic affairs.

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## REPORTAGE ON CEREMONIES HONORING LENIN'S BIRTHDAY

## Wreath-Laying Anniversary

AU221540 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1239 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Apr (AGERPRES)--On the 116th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin a wreath-laying ceremony took place in Bucharest on Tuesday, 22 April.

Floral wreaths were laid at the V. I. Lenin Memorial on behalf of the Bucharest City Committee of the RCP, the city people's council and the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Bucharest.

## USSR Embassy Reception

AU231113 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Apr (AGERPRES)--A friendly get-together was organised at the Bucharest Embassy of the Soviet Union on 22 Apr, occasioned by the celebration of 116 years since the birth of V. I. Lenin.

Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, members of the CC of the RCP, deputy heads of sections at the CC of the RCP, representatives of managements on ministries and central institutions, mass and public organizations, generals and high ranking officers, journalists participated.

A film devoted to the life and activity Vladimir Ilich Lenin was screened.

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## NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS STUDENT SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS

AU191721 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1412 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Apr (AGERPRES)--On Saturday, 19 April, Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], received the participants in the European student seminar on "The Contribution of Higher Education to Economic and Social Development," sponsored by the Union of Communist Student Associations in Romania in collaboration with the International Student Union.

During the talk emphasis was placed on the importance of higher education in the formation of highly trained specialists as active participants in the application of the latest gains of science and technology; of higher learning's growing contribution to economic and social development, to the peoples' progress--materially and spiritually--to the building of a better and more just world; of peace and collaboration on the planet. Stress was laid on the activity unfolded by the young generation in Romania, its revolutionary organizations for the promotion, in the framework of the international youth and student movement, of the principles of the RCP and Romanian state's home and foreign policy, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives for the prevention of the deterioration of the international political situation and the establishment of a climate of peace and security, for the building of a united Europe without nuclear weapons, a Europe of free and independent nations.

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CSO: 2700/121

## RCP MESSAGE TO BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU172154 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Apr (AGERPRES)--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party addressed the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Belgium a warm, comradely salute showing that Romanian Communists follow with interest and feelings of solidarity the activity unfolded by the Communist Party of Belgium in defence of the Belgian working people's interests, for strengthening the unity of action of all worker, democratic and progressive forces in view of accomplishing the Belgian people's aspirations after social progress, peace and collaboration among nations.

The confidence is expressed in the salute that, by joint efforts, the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Belgium will record continued development, based on the principles of equality, mutual esteem and regard, non-interference in internal affairs, every party's right to self-dependently elaborate its revolutionary tactics and strategy according to historic, national and social conditions in every country, in the interests of the struggle for socialism and social progress, peace and understanding among nations.

The message wishes full success in the implementation of the resolutions the Belgian communists' forum will endorse, in the future activity of the Communist Party of Belgium in the service of the interests of the working people, of the Belgian people, of peace, democracy and socialism.

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## DASCALESCU MEETS INDONESIAN TRADE OFFICIAL

AU162333 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1632 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Apr (AGERPRES)--Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on 15 April Sukamdani S. Gitosardjono [spelling as received], president of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview the upward course of the Romanian-Indonesian links of friendship and cooperation was highlighted and the wish was expressed to further develop those ties. It was stressed that the economic, technical and scientific potential of Romania and Indonesia provided broad possibilities for a more marked development of cooperation in production, for an expansion and diversification of mutual goods exchanges.

Concrete ways and modalities of amplifying the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries were analysed in the spirit of the understandings covenanted during the Romanian-Indonesian summit dialogue.

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## EUROPEAN YOUTH SEMINAR ON EDUCATION CONCLUDES

AU201746 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1545 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Apr (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the European student seminar on the contribution of higher education to economic and social development, sponsored by the Union of Communist Student Associations of Romania in collaboration with the International Union of Students, concluded in Bucharest on Sunday.

The participants, representing national student unions from Europe, debated aspects related to the professional and scientific activity carried on by the academic youth and their organizations, their contribution to updating and improving higher learning, to strengthening the participation of universities, of future experts in national development, as well as problems concerning the education of the academic youth in the spirit of understanding, peace and international cooperation.

The need was highlighted for the application of the latest gains of science and technology to the educational process, for a direct link between higher education and research and production, with emphasis on the importance of a more active involvement of student organizations in the training of future experts.

Underscoring the significance of higher learning in educating the academic youth in the spirit of international peace and collaboration ideals, the participants stated for the capitalization of the experience of the events organized in the international youth year throughout 1986. which the UN proclaimed the International Year of Peace, and highlighted the remarkable contribution made by Romania, by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the fight to prevent the further deterioration of the international situation put an end to the arms race, to the nuclear arms race in the first place, and build a climate of peace and security, a better and more just world on our planet.

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CSO: 2700/121

## CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW ZEALAND AMBASSADOR

AU231859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Apr (AGERPRES)--On Wednesday, 23 April, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the letters of credence of James Walker as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of New Zealand to Bucharest.

Greetings were exchanged on the occasion between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Government of New Zealand.

The address presented by the ambassador highlights the upward course of the links between Romania and New Zealand--of the economic cooperation and commercial exchanges in particular--and expresses the belief that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries will further develop for the mutual benefit, for the benefit of detente and peace throughout the world. It assesses that conditions exist for a productive cooperation, especially by initiating and carrying through joint ventures in agriculture as well as in the capitalization of possibilities conducive to the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Highlighting with satisfaction the good relations between Romania and New Zealand, grounded on full equality, mutual esteem and respect, the address of the Romanian head of state expresses the belief that, through joint efforts, the Romanian-New Zealand relations can be conferred new dimensions. In that context, it was stressed that contacts and dialogue at various levels should be intensified for a better mutual knowledge and stimulation of the cooperation between the two countries, both bilaterally and internationally.

Next, the address points to Romania's concern for a settlement of the problems confronting the present-day world assessing that all peoples, all peace-loving forces all over the world should rally their efforts to stop the dangerous course of events, pass to practical, concrete measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, resume the process of detente and international cooperation.

The address expresses Romania's resolve to consistently militate for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, without foreign military bases. It also reiterates support for the creation of denuclearized zones in the north and centre of Europe



and in other parts of the world. In that context, it hails the stand of New Zealand, of other states in the South Pacific that speak and work for the transformation of the region into a nuclear-free zone. The need is stressed for an enhanced role and participation of the developing countries, non-aligned states, small and medium-sized countries in the international life, in the settlement of the problems confronting mankind.

The credentials receiving ceremonies and President Nicolae Ceausescu's talks with the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and New Zealand were attended by Ilie Vaduva, foreign affairs minister, and Dumitru Apostoiu, presidential and state council secretary.

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CSO: 2700/121

## CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW BANGLADESH ENVOY

AU231845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Apr (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu received, on 23 April, Anwar Hashim, who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to Romania.

An exchange of greetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Lt-Gen Hussain Mohammad Ershad took place while the credentials were handed over.

In the ambassador's address the fine relations between the two countries were underlined as well as the hope that the friendship and cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh will further deepen and diversify, to the mutual benefit. Stress is also laid on the fact that both countries have very close positions on the major issues confronting mankind at present, that they actively collaborate for their settlement in various international unions and fora.

In President Nicolae Ceausescu's address of reply, satisfaction is expressed at the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh, relations based on fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, as well as the belief that conditions are in place to expand and consolidate these friendly links by concerted efforts, to the benefit and in the interests of the two peoples, of the general cause of international peace and understanding. A particular assessment reveals that there are fine prospects for the development of trade exchanges and economic cooperation, on mutually advantageous bases, that both countries must do their best to give new dimensions to bilateral collaboration in this highly important domain.

Next, showing that Romania is deeply concerned over the deterioration of the international situation, in the address it is stressed that it works for the lessening of tension, for a policy of peace, independence and broad cooperation among nations, for the cessation of the arms race, of nuclear arming in particular, for an exclusively negotiated settlement of all interstate conflicts, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the global settlement of the developing countries' problems, including their foreign debts, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

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## CEAUSESCU RECEIVES INDIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

AU231912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 CMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Apr (AGERPRES)--On Wednesday afternoon, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received Dr Najma Heptullah [as received], general secretary of the All-India Committee of the Indian National Congress (I), now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Dr Najma Heptullah handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship from the president of the Indian National Congress (I), Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister.

The RCP and Romanian state leader thanked for the message and requested that the president of the Indian National Congress (I), prime minister of India be conveyed a warm salute and the best wishes. [sentence as received]

During the interview which passed in a friendly atmosphere stress fell on the fine links between Romania and India, between the RCP and the INC, that witnessed a positive course. The joint wish was also highlighted to work for the further development of the cooperation between the two countries and parties, in the interest of the peoples of Romania and India, of the cause of understanding and cooperation among nations.

Current aspects of the international life were also approached.

Pointing out that the international situation continues to be particularly serious, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that everything possible should be done for a halt to the arms race, for the implementation of a complex general disarmament programme which should focus on nuclear disarmament, for the consolidation of peace and international security. The Romanian head of state highlighted the significance of intensified actions with a view to politically, negotiatedly solving interstate litigious issues, eliminating force and the threat of force from international relations.

The need was stressed to strengthen the cooperation and unity of action of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing countries and of the non-aligned movement for their independent economic and social development, the elaboration of a joint strategy in the struggle for a global settlement

of underdevelopment-related questions--including the extremely large foreign debt of these countries--for the establishment of a new world economic order.

The determination of the two countries and parties was reiterated during the talks to broaden their cooperation both bilaterally and internationally in the fight for peace, collaboration and detente, for the building of a better and more just world in which all nations may develop freely and independently, in keeping with their own interests and aspirations.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

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## CEAUSESCU MEETS PERUVIAN CP LEADER

AU241945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1306 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Apr (AGERPRES)--On 24 April, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met with Jorge Del Prado, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, who visits Romania as guest of the CC of the RCP.

Jorge Del Prado thanked for the invitation to visit Romania and conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial, friendly salute from the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party. The guest assessed highly the achievements scored by the Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary [as received] in the building of the new society.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and addressed to the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, to communists and Peruvian working people a warm salute and wishes of success in their activity, of prosperity to the Peruvian people.

During the interview, that proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, mutual information was made about the current activity and preoccupations of the two parties and views were exchanged on the development of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Peruvian Communist Party and the evolution of the international political life.

Emphasis was placed on the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two parties and the joint determination to further work for the development of these relations, for the intensification of the exchanges of views on matters of mutual interest.

It was appreciated that the development of the links between the Romanian Communist Party and the Peruvian Communist Party contributed to the expansion of the relations between the Romanian and Peruvian peoples, between Romania and Peru, to the expansion of the collaboration between them, both bilaterally and in international arena, to the benefit of the two countries, of the cause of peace and collaboration among all nations of the world.

The exchange of views on current problems of the international life brought to the fore the concern over the grave situation existing in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the fundamental issue of our day is to maintain peace and halt the dangerous course of events. Under the circumstances everything is necessary to be done to halt the arms race, to implement a general disarmament complex programme having nuclear disarmament at its core, for the elimination of force and of the threat of force from the interstate relations and settling all the litigious issues solely by way of negotiations, for a policy of peace, security and understanding on our planet.

Stressing that Romania entertains good relations with the countries in Latin America and follows with great interest the struggle waged by the communist parties and by the other democratic forces for independence, to safeguard the national interests and for economic self-development, Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the problems in the region can and must be solved politically, without foreign interference.

At the same time the sides highlighted the importance of eradicating underdevelopment, strengthening the collaboration and cooperation among the developing countries, in view of working out a joint strategy to solve the grave problems confronting them--inclusive of the extremely large foreign debt of those countries--for setting in a new world economic order. Highlighting the relation between disarmament and development, the sides insisted on the importance of diminishing the military spending and earmarking the released funds for the states' economic and social development, the lagging ones' in particular.

The resolve of the RCP and of the Peruvian Communist Party was reasserted to militate for strengthened unity, solidarity and collaboration among the communist and worker parties, based on the principles of fully equal rights, mutual confidence and esteem, respect of each party's right to work out, with no foreign interference, its political line, the revolutionary ways and means, in keeping with the realities and specific national and social conditions in the respective country. The sides also expressed the will of the two parties to contribute, by the side of the peace-loving forces everywhere, to altering the dangerous course of events, to promoting a policy of detente, collaboration and peace.

Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, participated in the interview.

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## JOINT COMMISSION SESSION WITH IRAN ENDS WITH PROTOCOL

AU181531 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1433 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Apr (AGERPRES)--The official talks between the governmental economic delegations of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Iran, conducted during the fourth session of the Joint Romanian-Iranian Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade, concluded in Bucharest on Friday, 18 April.

During the talks, the positive results scored so far were highlighted and the sides expressed their belief that broad possibilities existed for the further expansion of the Romanian-Iranian economic collaboration on multiple planes, for the amplification and diversification of bilateral commercial exchanges.

At the end of the talks, Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Masud Roqani-Zanjani, Iranian plan and budget minister, signed a protocol on measures to boost commodity exchanges on mutually advantageous bases and develop the cooperation between the two countries on the economic, technological and scientific planes.

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## PEACE COMMITTEE SUPPORTS CEAUSESCU INITIATIVES

AU182015 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] An enlarged plenary session dedicated to the International Year of Peace was held today by the National Committee for the Defense of Peace. The session was attended by representatives of other mass and civic organizations, men of science, art, culture and religions.

In their speeches, the participants expressed their complete adherence and profound respect for the initiatives and steps taken by the president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to achieve a world of peace and freedom and to ensure the peoples' supreme right to life and a free and dignified existence.

The plenary session unanimously adopted the text of a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic.

The cable stresses that in complete unity of thought and sentiments with the whole people, the participants in the plenary session pay their warmest homage to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and express their boundless recognition for the exceptional contribution he is making to achieve the Romanian people's greatest aspirations for progress and prosperity, to the triumph of the cause of peace in the world, and to consecrating the right of mankind to a dignified life, free from the nightmare of wars and nuclear destruction that is most seriously threatening the very existence of our planet today.

The cable stressed that the widespread response enjoyed in the world by socialist Romania's position, by the recent Declaration-Appeal of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, and by the Grand National Assembly Declaration--programmatic documents and the emanation of the deep thinking of a strategist and hero of peace, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--constitute a mobilizing factor for all progressive forces to intensify and unite their efforts in the struggle to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to contribute to forging a superior human civilization where there is no room for weapons and wars.

Stressing the contribution made by our country--in its capacity of co-author of the draft resolutions adopted by the high international forum--to the proclamation by the UN General Assembly of 1986 as the International Year of Peace,



the cable greatly appreciates the excellent initiatives of peace and the appeals to reason and responsibility made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the heads of states and to all progressive forces and peoples in the world which are an incentive for the Romanian National Committee for the Defense of Peace to make its complete contribution to implementing them and to strengthen ties of cooperation and solidarity with all peace movements and with all progressive forces in the world.

At the same time, complete support and appreciation is expressed for the Romanian National Committee "Scientists and Peace" which, under the leadership of Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, demonstrates in a dignified manner to world public opinion the firm adherence of scientists in our country to the idea of placing the achievements of science exclusively to the service of the cause of peaceful progress of the whole of mankind.

In conclusion, the participants pledge to devote all their strength to implementing the domestic and foreign policy promoted by socialist Romania, to promote and achieve the ideals of peace and progress, of independence, security, and peaceful cooperation among peoples, and to achieve a just and dignified world, a world that is truly for man and good understanding among nations.

A motion was also adopted unanimously which expressed full support for the principled position held by President Nicolae Ceausescu in connection with the grave situation in the Mediterranean.

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## BRIEFS

EEC STEPS AGAINST LIBYA REPORTED--International press agencies report that the Governments of Great Britain, the FRG, and France took steps to reduce the number of Libyan diplomats accredited to those countries, impose certain restrictions concerning the movement of these diplomats in the respective countries, and expell certain citizens of Libyan nationality. In connection with these measures, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture of the Libyan Jamahiriyyah said they are a response to requests of the U.S. administration. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 23 Apr 86 AU] /9274

DOBRESCU MEETS ITALIAN POLITICIANS--Rome, 16 Apr (AGERPRES)--Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the central party collegium, had talks with Emilio Colombo, president of the European Christian Democratic Union, and with Giulio Orlando, member of the direction of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, international affairs secretary. The mutual wish was emphasized on the occasion to develop the fiendly ties between the RCP, other political organizations of Romania and the Christian Democratic Party to the end of deepening and expanding the cooperation between Romania and Italy, the active cooperation with advanced, democratic social forces everywhere to lessen international tension, for disarmament and peace, for a settlement of the complex problems facing mankind in the interest of peoples. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1620 GMT 16 Apr 86 AU] /9274

VADUVA, AVRAM MEET LEBANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS--Bucharest, 23 Apr (AGERPRES)--On 23 April the Lebanese parliamentarians had separate interviews with Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, and Ioan Avram, minister of electric power. The sides looked into ways to expand the collaboration and cooperation in the field of energy and other spheres of the economic activity, to enhance and diversify the trade between the two countries. The sides also exchanged opinions on the developments in the Middle East and other zones of the world and on other aspects of the current international situation. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 23 Apr 86 AU] /9274

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING GABONESE ENVOY--Bucharest, 23 Apr (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on 23 April Jacques Mombo, ambassador of the Gabonese Republic to Bucharest, on a farewell call, on ending his mission

in Romania. The talk held on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.  
[Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 23 Apr 86 AU] /9274

DINCA ATTENDS SYRIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION--Bucharest, 17 Apr (AGERPRES)--On the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Syrian Arab Republic, that country's ambassador to Bucharest, Mayssam Barakat, gave a reception on Thursday, 17 April. The attendance included Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, members of the government, executives of the foreign affairs and other ministers, of central institutions, scientists, men of letters and artists, heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania.  
[Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1901 GMT 17 Apr 86 AU] /9274

OFFICIALS RECEIVE IRANIAN PLANS MINISTER--Bucharest, 16 Apr (AGERPRES)--Visiting plan and budget minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran had interviews on 16 April with Marin Nedelcu, minister of machine building; Ion Avram, minister of electric energy; and Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture. Questions were approached related to the development of economic cooperation between the two countries, as well as aspects of the expansion and diversification of cooperation between Romanian enterprises and similar firms in Iran.  
[Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 16 Apr 86 AU] /9274

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## THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY CAUSES RIFT WITHIN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 18 Mar 86 p 12

[Article by Johann Georg Reissmueller: "Priests on the Socialist Road: The 'Theological Society' in Zagreb Is Moving Closer to the State"]

[Text] Nearly a decade ago, Catholic priests in Zagreb founded the "Theological Society Christian Present," an association in accordance with the law of the state. The second part of the name refers to its origins: the Theological Society (TG) arose from the "Christian Present" information and documentation center, which was founded by Zagreb Archbishop Seper in 1968 and was involved in continuing religious education, but had developed in particular its activities in publicity and publishing. The "Christian Present," the leadership of which was in the hands of several professors of the theological faculty in Zagreb, gained a great deal of recognition within Croatian Catholicism; after a while, however, with the publication of the writings of so-called progressive Western theologians, it incurred the censure of Seper, who had gone to Rome in 1969 as a cardinal of the Curia and rose to the top of the religious congregation, a post now held by German Cardinal Ratzinger.

When the leaders of the "Christian Present" founded the TG in 1977, they were acting contrary to the will of Zagreb Archbishop Kuharic. There is much speculation concerning why the spiritual leader did not act against the founding with a ban. The most credible assumption is that the leaders of the TG told Kuharic frankly that they would not obey him; the archbishop then supposedly felt that tolerating the small association would be the lesser evil. Nevertheless, he did forbid the recruiting of further members. The TG increased the publishing activities of the old "Christian Present"; its book publisher, the center of its activity, is esteemed by many in the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia. And yet many of its opinions on faith and the church deviate from the tendencies of the bishops; in addition, it has formed ties with the communist state power that most bishops feel are too close.

This was the situation for many years, and little appeared to change the conflict between the bishops and the TG. On 8 March 1982, Rome issued the "Quidam episcopi" decree, which forbids priests from belonging to political organizations. The Yugoslav bishops conference declared in the fall of 1982

that this decree applies to the TG as well. Nevertheless, if the latter does not abide by the decree, the bishops would not impose any sanctions.

This was the strange state of affairs when the TG took a further step last year. It applied for and was granted recognition as a "self-management association" by the "Socialist Alliance of Working People" (a party organization). In this way, it has reached the highest level that it can achieve within the hierarchy of the Yugoslav organizational structure; above it are only the party and the purely political organizations run by the party (such as the "Socialist Alliance"). The TG has now been acknowledged by the authorities as fulfilling a politically useful function in its fields of activity (theology, faith and the church) within the context of Yugoslav socialism, and thus that of the party as well. Its new status gives it the responsibility of orienting itself first towards state laws, and only then towards church laws. In addition, it must now have a "committee of self-management control," which is apparently intended to guarantee this orientation. In the case of dissolution of the organization, the entire assets of the TG would no longer, as was previously specified, revert to the theological faculty in Zagreb, but rather would be at the disposal of the "Socialist Alliance," thus the party.

The TG attempted to conceal this legal and political change, which brought them into even greater conflict with the "Quidam episcopi" decree, from the Zagreb archbishop. It is even possible that he first learned of it from an inquiry by the Roman congregation of clergy in March 1985. His response in November supposedly amounted to saying that he was not aware of important details of the process and that he would leave it up to a decision by the Curia.

The congregation of clergy now has two options. It can instruct the Yugoslav bishops conference to reach a decision on the TG in the context of the "Quidam episcopi" decree, or it can itself decide. It is unclear how far the first way will lead. Yugoslav bishops are divided on whether the church is dependent on the book production of the TG, how serious the disobedience of the leaders and members of this organization with respect to the church leadership is, and what the consequences--desirable as well as harmful--of action against the TG would be. Zagreb Archbishop Cardinal Kuharic, president of the Yugoslav bishops conference, is protecting the TG. Archbishop Franic of Split, for example, wants energetic intervention. Some bishops are wavering. Others are holding back judgement. Thus, it could come about that instructions from Rome would be only partially implemented on a local basis, which would mean failure. On the other hand, should the clerical congregation make a decision on its own, an impression of deep disunity between Rome and the Yugoslav episcopate could ensue. Moreover, the implementation of the decision would at any rate remain in the hands of the bishops. Should Rome stay out of the matter entirely, then it can be expected that the TG will continue to become--socialistically--politicized. This is apparently suitable to the Yugoslav state. It has let the church leadership in Rome know that it sees in the TG sound, state-oriented forces at work in Yugoslavia's Catholicism that it wants to support.

Most believers in Zagreb, where the TG has its headquarters and focal point, know little about the conflicts surrounding this organization. But ever since the founding of the TG, a rift has existed among the clergy that is continually growing larger because professors who belong to the society dominate the theological faculty in Zagreb and thus exert a great amount of influence on the coming generation of clergy in the archbishopric, while the Croatian Jesuits, who have their own secondary school in Zagreb, are especially critical of the TG.

The TG could have alleviated the discord caused by its founding through restraint and self-limitation. Perhaps then the formula of Archbishop Kuharic--wait things out and avoid painful steps--would have turned out to be successful and would have also convinced the congregation of clergy in Rome. Instead, the Theological Society is deepening the divisions. Rome will scarcely be content to sit back and watch indefinitely.

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